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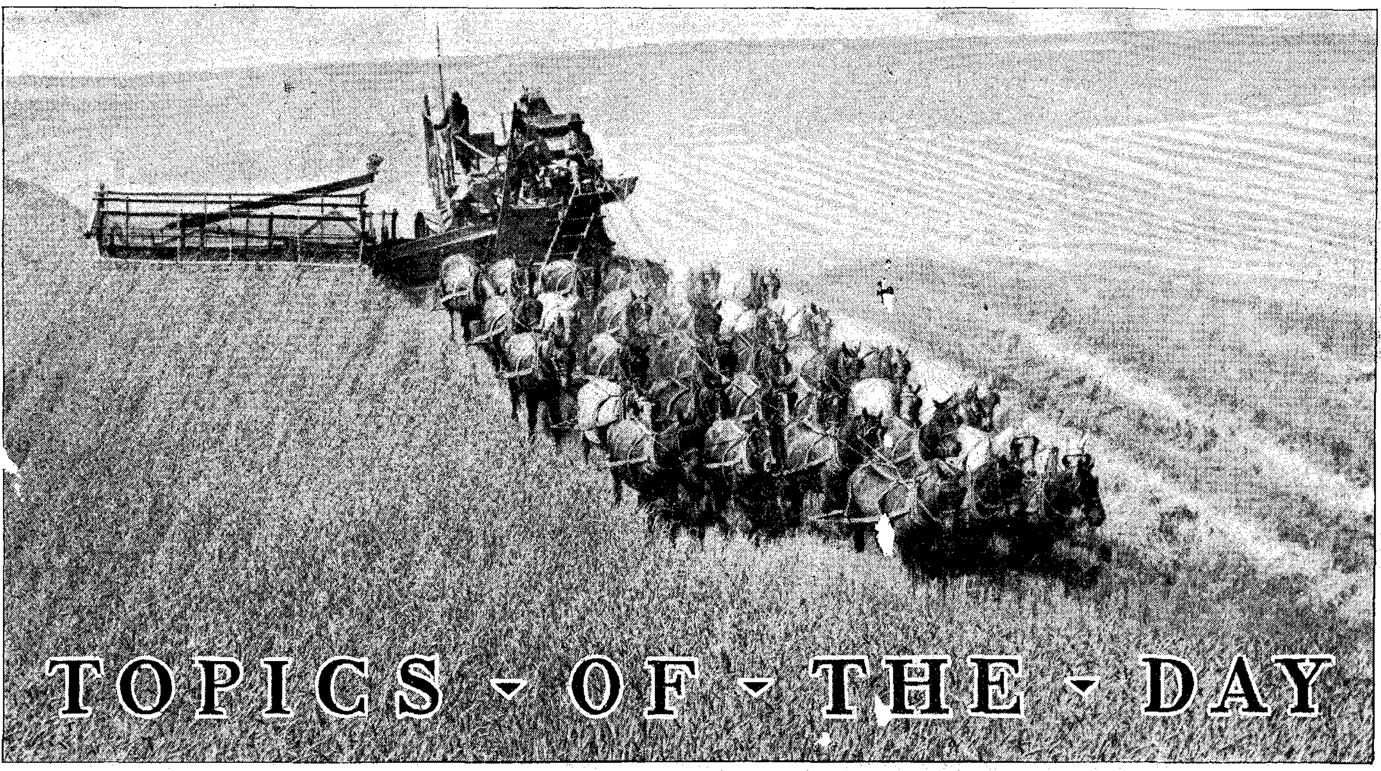

TOPICS OF THE DAY

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MR. HOOVER TO FIGHT THE FOOD-PIRATES

THE WOLF IS AT THE DOOR OF THE WORLD, as Mr. Hoover reminds us, and he would meet it with the Food-Control Bill, that aims to reduce the cost of living for ourselves and to bring victory nearer by feeding our allies. So acute is the situation which this war-emergency measure is framed to meet that President Wilson has decided to place an embargo to limit the exportation of American food-products to neutral countries, and Mr. Hoover has appealed to the housewives of the entire country to assist him in food-conservation measures and the elimination of waste. "Food-gambling is to-day both treason and murder," declares Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman, who, after a tour of the Eastern and Middle West States, reports that "everywhere I have found hardship and suffering, in many places tragically acute among the poor—and a growing sense of the enormity of the crime that is being perpetrated against the American people by the control of food-prices by disloyal food-pirates." Mr. Hoover himself, who will be food-administrator under the proposed legislation, informs Congress that "in the last five months $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers," and that the price of flour, which averages $14 a barrel, "should not have been over $9 a barrel." As evidence that these unprecedented prices are largely due to "rampant speculation," he points out that "the average prices to the consumers in countries where food-administration is now in effect are lower than those prevailing in the United States," altho those countries are mainly dependent upon us for their supply. To quote again from Mr. Hoover's arresting appeal:

> "The Allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent. of what they require. The other 40 per cent. must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation. Without an adequate food-supply no European population will continue to fight, and we should find ourselves alone against Germany.
>
> "The Russian revolution was a food-riot, and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our Government for failure of democracy through a shortage of food."

Altho the Lever Food-Control Bill has been before Congress for many weeks, the real fight for its passage was not launched

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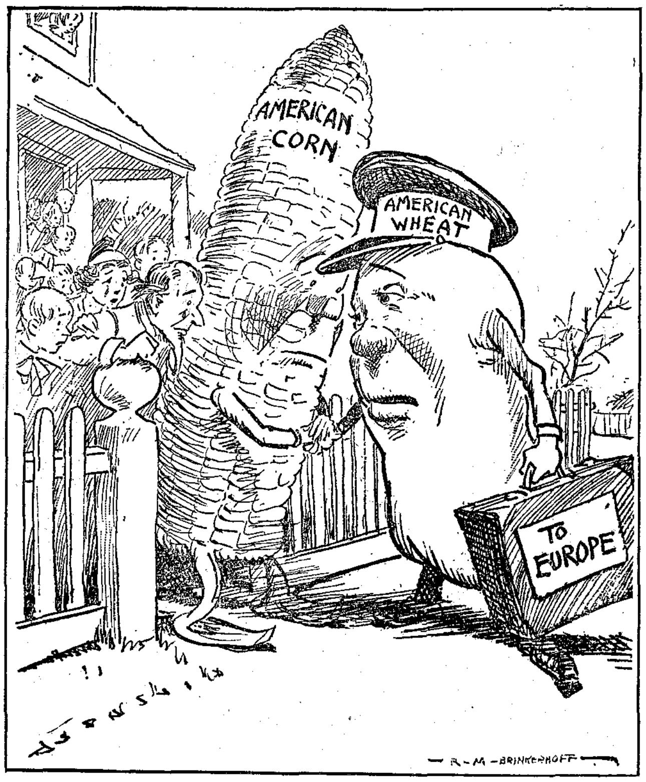
until the middle of June. The object of the measure, as President Wilson himself explains, "is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it." As Mr. Hoover says, it aims at "the protection of the consumer, and at the same time protection and inducement to the farmer, and the elimination of speculation." Or, to quote Secretary of Agriculture Houston, its purpose is "to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, prevent hoarding, assure fair prices, restrain injurious speculation, prohibit evil practises on exchanges, protect the public against corners and extortions, and reduce waste." As the Atlanta *Constitution* reminds us, it is "purely a war-measure, and intended for service only during the war." Under the food administration that it provides, says *The Christian Science Monitor*, prices will be cut considerably, "a reduction of 30 per cent. being intimated as a possibility." Of the power conferred by this bill and a companion measure, the New York *World* says:



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"GOOD-BY! NOW, YOU STAY AT HOME AND TAKE CARE OF THE FOLKS."
—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail*.

> "They give the President great and necessary power over the production, manufacture, storage, distribution, and sale of food. They prohibit waste, hoarding, monopoly, corners, and speculation. They authorize the President, in case of need, to regulate or suppress Boards of Trade, fix minimum prices to producers, commandeer supplies, take over warehouses, factories, and plants, and change the milling grades."

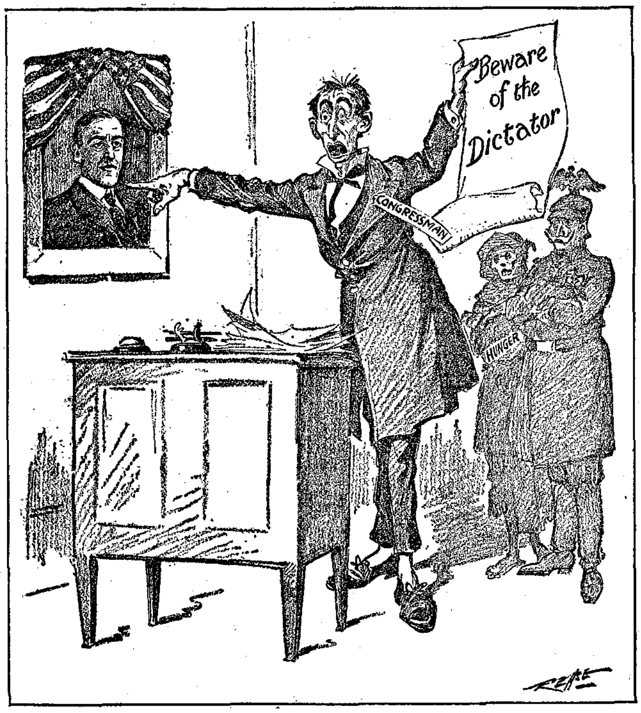
Opponents of the measure, however, are outspoken and emphatic, if not numerous. In the opinion of Senator Reed, of Missouri, the Lever Food-Bill is "vicious," "unconstitutional," and "atrocious," and Mr. Hoover, who is to be food-administrator under it, is "wofully out of touch with American ideals and American principles." "Why," exclaims the Missouri Senator, "such power as this bill gives was never exercised by a king, a Czar, a potentate, or a Cæsar, or a Kaiser. The man who proposes to give this Hoover such power should not belong to this Republic of freemen." He goes on to say:

> "I would like the Senate to consider the powers this bill contemplates in the governmental control of necessities. The bill recites that its power shall extend to and include all processes, methods, activities of and the promotion, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, pledging, financing, and—now note this language—'consumption of' necessities. It provides that all such necessaries, processes, methods, and activities 'are hereby declared to be affected with the public interest.' Yea, in order to afford some shadow of pretense of the exercise of a constitutional power, the bill falsely declares that all of these things are affected with a public interest, intending, of course, to plant the exercise of this power upon the ground that the Government has the right to control activities affected with the public interest."

Senator Gore, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, denounces the bill as the "sweepings" of all the British and Canadian food-acts and orders in Council, and declares that "it would cause losses to producers this year of $250,000,000 in wheat and $500,000,000 in corn, and result in famine next year through reduced production." Senator Gore, however, seeks to amend rather than to defeat the bill, declaring, according to a Washington dispatch, "there is no question that something must and will be done." The same correspondent quotes Senator Vardaman, another opponent of the bill, as declaring himself "heartily in accord with the principles of it," and even Senator Reed is reported as willing to "get together" with his colleagues. Turning again to the press, we find the Louisville *Post* opposed to the Lever Bill "because it is revolutionary in its conception and because it will prove ineffective in its application." The San Francisco *Chronicle* pronounces the measure "untimely and unwise," but pays the following tribute to Mr. Hoover, whom, however, it considers "not yet qualified as an expert on the psychology of the American people":

> "Nobody disputes the patriotic earnestness of Mr. Hoover, his superefficiency as a distributer of food-products, his competence to judge of the minimum rations for the support and growth of the human body, or his all-round competence to deal with any problem for which accurate data are available."

The San Antonio *Light* also remarks that "the people of the United States have a deep dislike to the clothing of any man with extraordinary power," and the St. Louis *Times*, while conceding the need for some degree of food-control, thinks that "the country at large will resent the suggestion that our food management is to be Prussianized." In the opinion of the New York *Evening Sun* the proposed food-legislation is "of extreme



THE MAN WHO OPPOSES FOOD-CONTROL.
—Rehse in the New York *World*.

danger to the country, for two reasons, one practical, the other moral":

> "In the first place, it is almost sure to produce the very evils it pretends to avert, namely, reduced production, chaos in marketing, the withdrawal of capital and expert skill from the food trades, panicky buying, high prices, and grievous shortage at the points of consumption. These are the conditions the bill will assuredly bring about and can not correct because it contemplates impossibilities as to planning, organization, man-power, time, and psychological effect. But this concrete result is only the secondary evil of the measure. Its great overwhelming wrong is that it creates a political, social, and economic revolution. It erects an all-pervasive despotism which covers the land, the factory, the mart, and the home. Nothing escapes.
>
> "Withal, it is totally unnecessary. The proposal is the product of ignorance, thoughtlessness, panic, and demagoguery. It is, next after German arms, the great peril of the country."

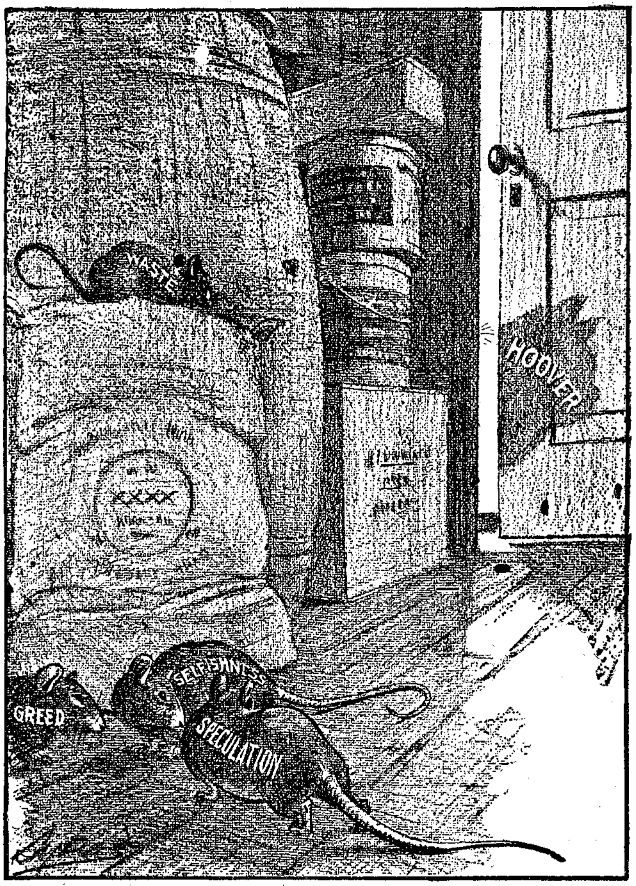
But no less emphatic, and far more numerous, are the advocates of food-control. "We must either confer the so-called autocratic powers upon the constitutional head of our Government or be prepared to have them assumed by the German Kaiser," declares Representative Lever, father of the bill, who adds: "It is not intended that any honest business man shall be hurt. It is the crook that shall suffer in the sunlight, and it is the crook, unpatriotic, selfish, and greedy, that we are after." Organized labor, speaking through Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, indorses the measure, and William J. Bryan comes to its support with the following statement:

> "War is not a normal condition; it is abnormal and requires extraordinary remedies.
>
> "The farmers are urged to increase the food-products and should be guaranteed an adequate price; without such guaranty they might be penalized for their patriotism.
>
> "The consumers, too, deserve protection from food-speculators.
>
> "A Government that can commandeer the lives of its young men and call for the money of its older men should have the power to protect the whole people from the greed of an unpatriotic few.
>
> "I am not afraid to trust the President with the powers which the Food-Administration Bill proposes to confer.
>
> "He acts in the daylight and without a selfish interest.
>
> "No President would abuse such a power."

Senator Kenyon declares that the bill does not injure the farmers, who, he says, "would rather have the food-supplies of the nation controlled by the nation than by the food-gamblers."

Most of the papers that reach us from all sections of the country agree with the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* that "the country cries out" for this legislation and that "the demand of a hundred millions is not to be denied." "If necessary food-regulation is defeated," declares the Los Angeles *Express*, "such defeat will be in the interest of the enemy and a gang of food-speculators." "Germany," asserts the Wichita *Eagle*, "is vitally interested in the efforts of Senators Reed, Hoke Smith, Vardaman, Hardwick, Gore, Gallinger, and Sherman to stick a knife into the food-control measure." Organized labor, says the Spokane *Spokesman Review*, "is right in its insistent demand for prompt action" on this bill. "We should remember," says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, "that this is an extraordinary energency demanding and justifying extraordinary measures, and the President should be armed with all powers necessary to the successful prosecution of the war." The Food Bill, declares the Newark *News*, "is essentially a protective measure, vital to the winning of the war"; and the Baltimore *Sun* maintains that "the men who are opposing it in Congress are not friends of the people or of the country." "If this bill is to be subjected solely and rigorously to the test of constitutional limitations it would probably not survive the ordeal," thinks the Dallas *News;* but it goes on to say, "if it be subjected frankly to the test of social and military exigencies, incurred by participation in the most momentous war ever fought, then it must commend itself to minds which have a common-sense concern for practicalities and not a superstitious fear of precedents." The practical question, as this Texas paper sees it, is not whether the supply and prices of foodstuffs shall be controlled, but whether they shall be controlled by the Government or by the food-speculators.

"We are conscripting men to fight for the nation. We are conscripting wealth by war-taxation," remarks the New York *Tribune*. "Why," it asks, "should we hesitate to conscript the middleman and his machinery of distribution, converting the latter from an oppressive agency of private gain into a beneficent agency of cooperation and public service?"



WATCHFUL WAITING.

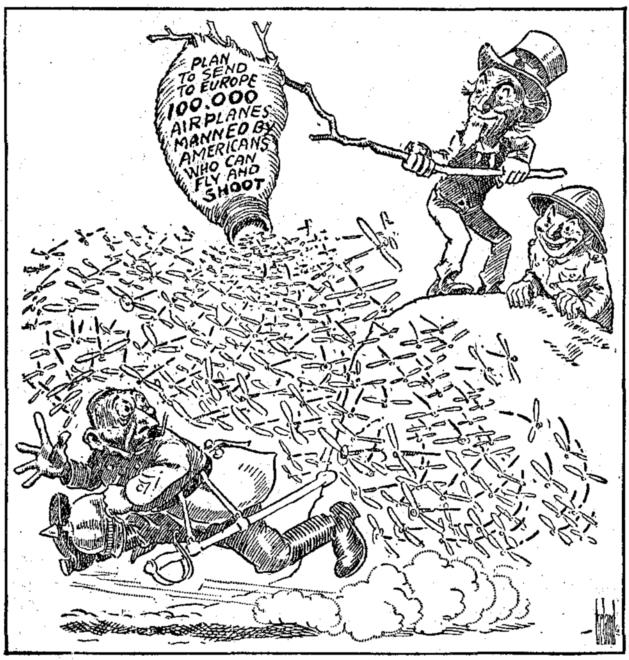
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

Among the great chorus of editorial demands for the passage of a food-control law we note the voices of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Springfield *Republican*, Emporia *Gazette*, St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, Atlanta *Journal*, Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, Chicago *Tribune* and *News*, Detroit *Times*, San Francisco *Bulletin*, Los Angeles *Times*, Portland *Oregonian*, Seattle *Times*, Omaha *World-Herald*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Kansas City *Star*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Cleveland *Leader*, *Plain Dealer*, and *Press*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Toledo *Blade*, Columbus *State Journal*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Baltimore *American*, and the Raleigh *News and Observer*. "Of all our war-preparations," says the New York *Globe*, "none other so directly concerns the ability of our allies and ourselves to secure the utmost efficiency against Germany." And William Allen White in his Emporia *Gazette* predicts that—

> "When the Food-Control Bill finally passes, the Middle-Western farmer will demand that it shall remain after the war as a part of our national policy. Indeed, most of the Socialistic devices now coming into our institutions as war-measures will remain as a part of our national policy forever. There will be no going back, and if the food-gamblers and coal-gamblers, and steel and iron industries desire to restrict Federal control, now is the last call for dinner. Next year will be too late."

HOW OUR AIRMEN CAN WIN THE WAR

THE LOSSES PAID BY THE BRITISH for their victory at Messines ridge, correspondents tell us, were kept at an unprecedented low figure by their aviators, who by deeds of almost incredible dash and daring added a new chapter to the annals of aerial warfare. At a height of 20,000 feet a cloud of fast one-man machines maneuvered to keep German planes out of the field of action; at a height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet a division of bombing and reconnaissance machines hovered above the enemy's lines; and close to the ground a swarm of fighting planes armed with 3-inch and machine guns joined in the mêlée with a recklessness productive of amazing results. Thus one airman chased troop-trains, pouring machine-gun bullets through their windows. Others dispersed large bodies of German troops gathering for a counter-attack, enfiladed trenches, and attacked batteries, driving the gunners from their pieces. Another swooped upon and wrecked an automobile carrying five German officers.


PLAN TO SEND TO EUROPE 100,000 AIRPLANES MANNED BY AMERICANS WHO CAN FLY AND SHOOT

ONE WAY TO END THE WAR.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Such incidents as these give vividness and meaning to the prediction that the military power of the United States will tell most immediately and decisively against Germany in the air. American, French, and British aviation experts agree that Germany must be beaten in the air before she is conquered on land or sea, and many of them see in America the deciding factor in this aerial domination. Testifying before Congress in support of the Council of National Defense's $600,000,000 aeroplane program, Brig.-Gen. George O. Squier, who is the head of the American Army Aviation Service, declares that regiments and brigades of "winged cavalry" sweeping across the German lines and smothering the trenches with a storm of lead would put "the Yankee punch" into the war. "The aeroplane will prove the deciding factor in the war," affirms Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, who sees in the seaplane "the quickest and cheapest antidote for the submarine menace." "In the comparatively near future," predicts this authority, "the air-service will be more important than the Army and Navy combined." And he adds that "if the country takes hold of air-preparedness we shall through this not only beat the submarine, but bring about a decision in the great war." Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, supports Admiral Peary's position. An "air navy" which will dominate every square mile of the Western battle-front from the North Sea to the Alps, from the front trench-lines back for sixty miles of terrane, is part of Mr. Coffin's vision. In an interview dated June 13, he says:

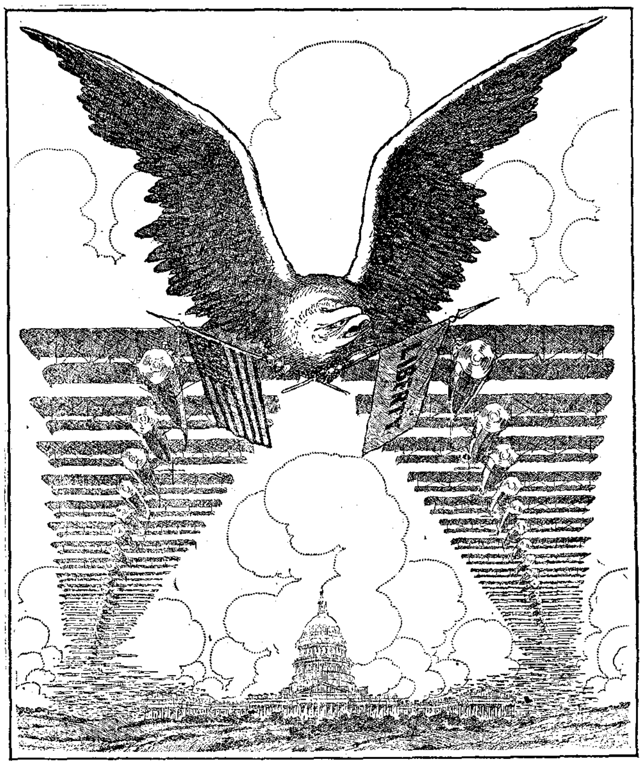
> "We may as well realize now that the domination of the air in all probability will prove the deciding factor in the struggle in the present war on sea perhaps as well as on land. Military authorities of all the Allied nations are agreed that unless the Allies can secure a preponderance of aircraft with which to overwhelm the German lines the war may and probably will drag on for years with a constantly increasing toll of lives.
>
> "We believe now that we have worked out a program which will make it possible for the United States to secure to the Allies next year the permanent supremacy of the air, and with that we hope to become an immediate deciding factor in ending the war. Whether this program can be carried out will rest with Congress. . . . . .
>
> "In the meantime, it must be made plain that the struggle for the supremacy of the air is perhaps the most vital of all the methods of fighting in which the United States can take part. A superiority in numbers of several thousand men on the front means little comparatively under modern conditions of fighting. All the men we can send from now on are needed badly, but we can not send an army large enough the first year to become the deciding factor, and we must strike in some way at once. The air furnishes the way.
>
> "A vast superiority in aircraft means the complete blinding of the enemy. If his machines are driven out and kept out of the air it means that he has no facilities for sighting his long-range guns; it means that he has no means of getting charts and photographs of the opposing lines or of preparing and meeting attacks properly, and it means that his own communication-lines are constantly subjected to damaging raids and even to complete destruction. In modern warfare the army without aircraft is practically helpless against one fully equipped with air-fleets.
>
> "In the present struggle between Germany and the Allies the fight for supremacy in the air is practically even; they are constantly struggling for the advantage. It is a nip-and-tuck race both in manufacturing and in fighting. Each side is seeking to outdo the other in numbers, speed, and fighting efficiency. Germany has the supremacy in manufacturing organization, the Allies in aggregate resources. There is every reason to believe that neither alone can secure a definite and permanent supremacy.
>
> "This is America's one chance for turning the scale next year. She can not equip and send over enough troops and military supplies to determine the war before that time, altho all she can send will be necessary. We must throw in our weight to a far greater extent than would be made possible by the dispatch of troops alone if we expect to have our force turn the tide within the year. This is a time for frankness. Everything combines to prove that it is in the air that the United States has its greatest chance to outmaneuver Germany."

And a few days later he explained that—

> "Our plan contemplates maintaining a constant raiding patrol over the enemy's territory for fifty miles back of the fighting-lines. If we build the quantities of machines for which we have the capacity and train our thousands of available men, we can tear up the enemy communication-lines and prevent movement of troops and supplies."

The War Department, Secretary Baker announces, is behind this program "with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command." The War Secretary goes on to say:

> "We can train thousands of aviators and build thousands of machines without interfering in the slightest with the plans for building up our armies and for supplying the Allies with food and munitions. To train and equip our armies and send them abroad will take time, however, and in the meanwhile we can be devoting to this most important service vast quantities of productive machinery and skilled labor which otherwise could not be contributing to the nation's cause in full proportion to its capacity.
>
> "Every consideration points to the effectiveness of a highly developed air-service in its relation to the part which the United States can play in putting an end to the war. It lives up to all America's traditions of doing things on a splendid scale; it will put us on our mettle from the point of view both of mechanical ingenuity and of individual daring and initiative. . . . . .
>
> "According to the best obtainable information there are



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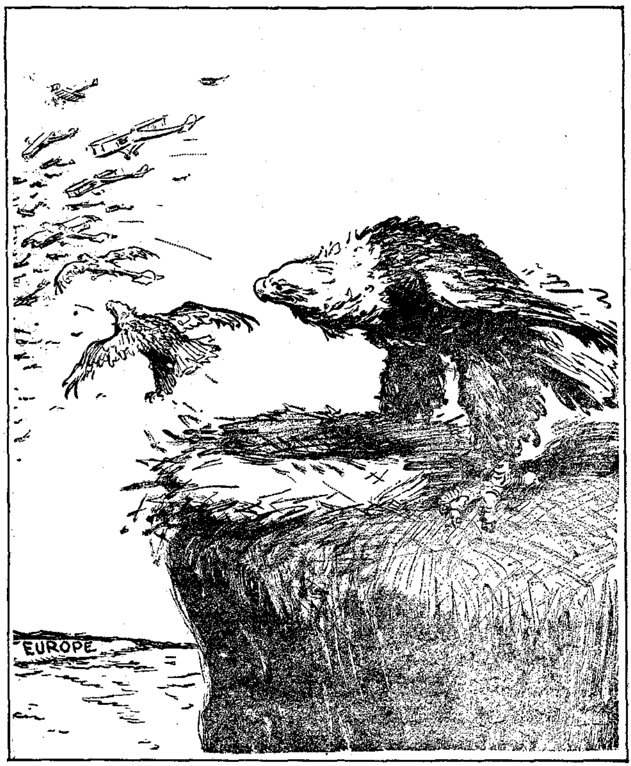
THE FLEET WE NEED.

—McCay in the New York *American.*



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THE FLIGHT OF THE EAGLETS.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

OUR WINGED VICTORY.

about 7,000,000 men on the Western front to-day. The addition of a few infantry units, while of great moral value, would amount to little in forcing a decision. A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the whole difference between victory and defeat."

Turning again to the testimony of General Squier, we read:

"Every young American worthy of the name would be keen to join our flying army. The game ideally suits our national temperament. With the wealth we can devote and our facilities for manufacturing, there is no reason why we should not be able to produce, in a comparatively short space of time, an absolutely overwhelming aerial fleet. An army in the air, regiments and brigades of winged cavalry mounted on gas-driven flying horses, could blind the eyes of Germany until her gunners, absolutely deprived of range-finders, could be put out of business by the Allied artillery. . . . . . .

"The modern type of land war is dependent upon two things above all others—aviation and artillery. They are cooperative elements in a fighting army, and against an enemy a flying-machine is a terror and a menace to big guns. That airplanes are positively essential for directing artillery-fire is an axiom among military men who have seen action in the sort of battles being fought on the Western front. The magnificently obvious thing, then, is to knock out Germany's eyes by a thrust through the air.

"But my idea would be something vastly larger than a thrust. An inundation of airplanes would better express the idea in its magnitude. Sweep the Germans from the sky, blind the Prussian cannons, and the time would be ripe to release an enormous flock of flying fighters to raid and destroy military camps, ammunition-depots, military establishments of all kinds.

"The firing upon troops by machine guns from airplanes is becoming commoner and more accurate. Once given an upper hand, the flying-machines become frightful engines of destruction.

"The greater the air-fleet, the safer it becomes to the aviator connected with it and the more deadly to the enemy against which it is sent.

"Six hundred million dollars look like a lot of money. Considered in the terms of winning the war, it is a positive bargain."

The combined British and French aviation services, we are told, have expanded since the beginning of the war from 1,700 machines to over 20,000, and to a combined personnel of 200,000 officers and men. And Germany, according to a Paris dispatch, is planning to throw 3,500 new planes into the war next spring. Rumors differ as to the size of our own proposed air-fleet. Washington dispatches tell of Administration plans for the establishment of twenty-four great aviation-camps capable of training at least 7,500 aviators at one time. According to the New York *Times* "we can easily build 25,000 airplanes within a year, and can soon be sending 1,000 aviators across the Atlantic every month." "The plans of the Defense Council, which are approved by the military experts," says *The Times,* "call for the construction of 100,000 airplanes in the shortest possible time." A force of 100,000 airplanes, according to the New York *Globe,* will have the military effectiveness of 2,000,000 foot-soldiers. And the Des Moines *Register* thinks that the airplane "can be made more of a terror to Germany, and legitimately so, than the submarine is to the rest of the world."

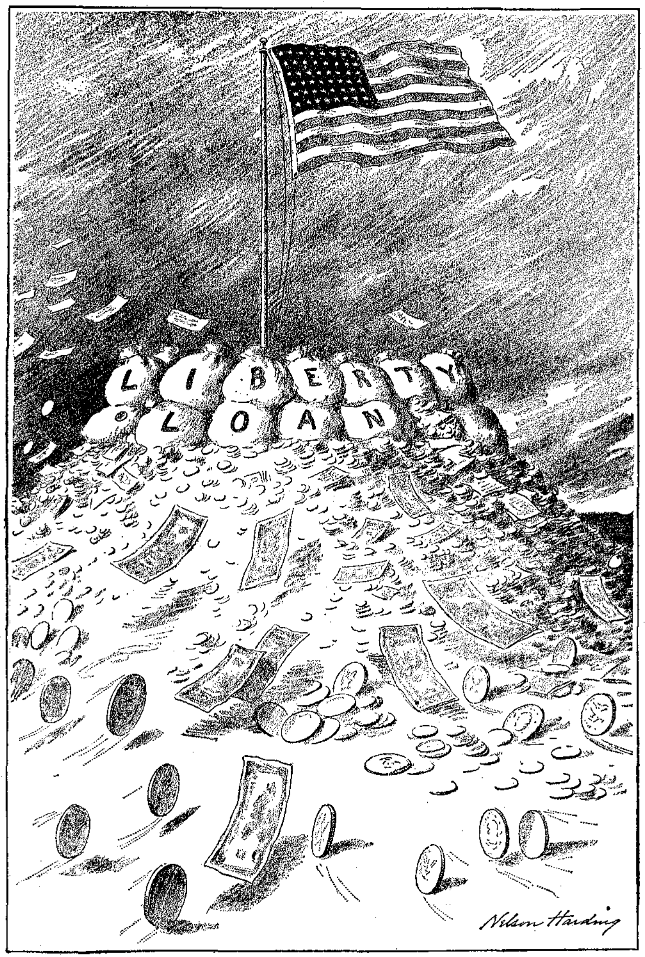
We find also in the London *Chronicle* the statement that "the United States has in the sphere of aviation a chance of exerting a direct military influence of the first moment in 1917." The English paper goes on to say:

"It is the only country left with spare resources of engineering plant, labor, and material which could be applied to building extra aeroplanes on this scale. It should have no great difficulty in finding aviators; the stuff of which the best aviators are made is abundant in America; and, strange as it may seem, it takes less time to train new air-units than to train new divisions of infantry.

"If this program is carried out successfully, it should secure a total dominion of the air for the Allies on the Western front. They have a superiority there already, which has long been in existence, and from time to time is very marked; but it seems doubtful whether Anglo-Franco-Italian engineering resources, which have so many other demands made on them, can ever by themselves insure that it shall be permanent and utterly overwhelming. If America's help can bring this consummation about, the results may be speedier and more crushing than laymen might realize. For more and more the air-services have become the indispensable eyes of all the Western armies, without which both their generals and their artillery are blind."

OUR BILLIONS FOR LIBERTY

THE FIRST BATTLE in the war for liberty was won, our editors affirm, when as many as four million Americans oversubscribed the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan. In the Boston *Christian Science Monitor's* opinion, "no single achievement that might be accomplished by the Republic's soldiers or sailors, in the initial stages of its activity as an ally of the Entente Powers, could presage more certainly or more impressively what the end will be." In Nebraska they "safely conclude," with the Omaha *World-Herald*, "that it will stun the Kaiser, besides knocking his eye out." With a third billion dollars offered for the loan, it was successful beyond "the highest hope of friends or the deepest fear of foe," and this success, the New York *Sun* thinks, "is as heavy a blow as has fallen upon the Central Powers and their vile tribe of agents in this country." The billions subscribed, in the Chicago *Herald's* words, "are so many billion tongues—each declaring in clarion tones that the nation is highly resolved to spend and be spent rather than live with the menace of German militarism shadowing the world." Here, says the New York *Tribune* in its editorial on "Our First Victory," is the best of answers to any one who questions whether the war is a "people's war":



CALLED TO THE COLORS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "Here, as before, the leaders of the nation were laggard, the machinery of the venture was inadequate, everything was done that could be done to damp the ardor of the public. By every right of logic the loan should have been a failure. Instead it was a striking success, oversubscribed by a large total and well distributed, perhaps the most successful first loan floated by any great nation at war.
>
> "The moral for Germany and for the world is plain. It is even plainer than if the uprising of patriotic Americans had come in response to able, imaginative leadership. It means that the greatest democracy in the world is entering the war *en masse* and that no failure of commanders and no alien machination can long delay our full strength at the task."

Secretary McAdoo, who thinks the *Tribune's* attitude toward the "leaders of the nation" tended to hurt the loan campaign, praises the efforts of the press and the banks, and says:

> "The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

But neither its successful flotation nor even its oversubscription seems to the Springfield *Republican* the real triumph of the Liberty Loan. That lies in the fact that the loan was taken by more than 4,000,000 subscribers. Several writers point out that this is several times the number who took the first British or the first German war-loan, so that, as we read in a New York *Tribune* dispatch, "measured by the standard of total subscribers, the Liberty Loan stands in a class by itself as a nation's first war-offering." The New York *World* comments:

> "This great number, particularly of small subscribers for from $50 to $1,000, is highly important in its war-aspects. Its message to Berlin is that the American people are practically to a man behind this war to destroy the menace of a Prussian military domination. Its meaning at home is that millions of citizens hardly known to the investment markets heretofore are becoming enlisted for the war on its financial side.
>
> "And for peace after the war, how great the meaning for habits of thrift and provision for the future and stability in society and progress from so general a financial partnership of the people with their Government!"

It is in this way, we read in the Minneapolis *Journal*, that

> "The Liberty Loan has been a potent influence in the education of the masses, both in city and country. It has brought the Government closer to the individual, and has taught him to regard himself as a part proprietor in our great governmental plant. Hitherto he has paid his Federal taxes, most of them indirectly, without realizing that fact. Now he has lent money to the Government, and every six months, when he cuts his coupons and cashes them in, he will feel the thrill of that proprietorship."

Typical of this influence is the statement made by an Indianapolis German-American, who subscribed for $1,500 worth of bonds at his bank, saying, as quoted in *The News:*

> "I have five nephews in the German Army, and the thought that some of this subscription of mine will be used to buy guns and ammunition to be used against my own flesh and blood wrings my heart, but I love America. It is my home and my country now, and I make this subscription hoping that it may hasten the end of this war, and for the further reason that I believe it to be the duty of every American citizen to lend his means to the Government in this crisis."

In view of the large oversubscription for the first Liberty Loan, the Syracuse *Herald* feels "certain that our Government can float its second loan in the fall, with the same efficient methods of publicity and appeal, without raising the interest rate." And this daily thinks it "little short of a criminal blunder" for Congress "to extort from $1,600,000,000 to $1,800,000,000 in extra taxation from the people in the coming fiscal year" when money can be borrowed at so low a rate.

Larger sums than $2,000,000,000, or even the $3,035,000,000 offered, have been raised in Europe "when the amount to be allotted was limited only by the total subscription." But, adds the New York *Evening Post* in its financial section:

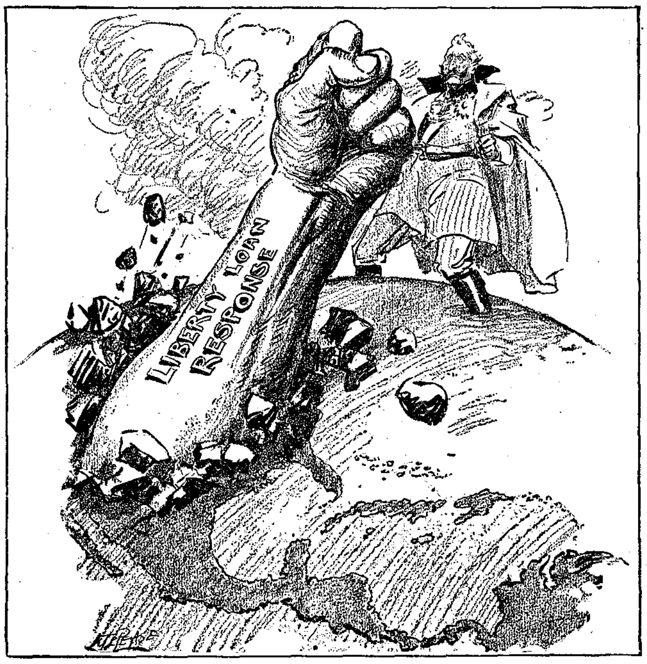
> "No European war-loan of a fixt amount has yet been oversubscribed, and this fact is emphasized by the further consideration that the price of our present loan—a 3½ per cent. issue at par—is by far the most favorable which any belligerent has yet obtained since this war began."

A comparison of our first $2,000,000,000 bond-issue with the war-loans of other belligerents is thus furnished in tabulated form by the New York *Sun:*

Date	*Interest*	*Amount*
GREAT BRITAIN		
First (November, 1914)	3½%	$1,075,000,000
Second (July, 1915)	4½%	3,590,000,000
Third (1916–17)	5%	5,800,000,000
FRANCE		
First (December, 1915)	5%	$2,356,000,000
Second (October, 1916)	5%	1,990,000,000
RUSSIA		
First (October, 1914)	5%	$257,500,000
Second (February, 1915)	5%	257,500,000
Third (May, 1915)	5½%	515,500,000
Fourth (November, 1915)	5½%	515,500,000
Fifth (April, 1916)	5½%	1,030,000,000
ITALY		
First (July, 1915)	4½%	$119,200,000
Second (January, 1916)	5%	568,000,000
GERMANY		
First (September, 1914)	5%	$827,520,000
Second (March, 1915)	5%	1,994,400,000
Third (September, 1915)	5%	2,918,400,000
Fourth (March, 1916)	5%	2,185,200,000
Fifth (October, 1916)	5%	2,556,414,000
AUSTRIA		
First (November, 1914)	5½%	427,060,000
Second (May, 1915)	5½%	532,000,000
Third (November, 1915)	5½%	814,000,000
Fourth (May, 1916)	5½%	888,480,000
Fifth (November, 1916)	5½%	750,000,000
HUNGARY		
First (November, 1914)	6%	234,000,000
Second (May, 1915)	5½%	224,000,000
Third (October, 1915)	5½%	240,000,000
Fourth (May, 1916)	5½%	300,000,000
Fifth (November, 1916)	5½%	280,000,000

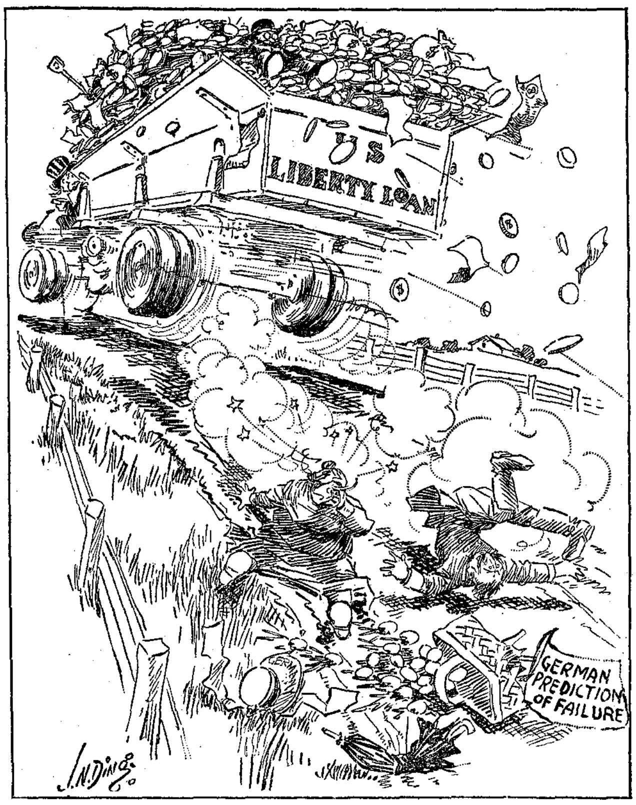
Now that the loan is placed it must be absorbed, the New York *Journal of Commerce* warns us. Many subscribers are being "carried" by their banks or by employers and intend to pay for their bonds in instalments from future savings. These bonds, therefore, "represent a claim upon the future productive power of the community." As we read:

> "The fundamental problem now, therefore, is the extent to which the community can and will make good its promise to save. If those of lower income refrain from consumption heretofore thought by them necessary or desirable, while the more highly paid members of the community avoid waste and useless luxury, the result will be to make the payments for the bonds a transfer of actual wealth to the Government. The funds are not immediately needed, but they will come forward from current savings as fast as they are called for. Those who have subscribed for the bonds will produce the new wealth, and turn it over in exchange for the Government's promises. This is the good and desirable result. If, on the other hand, subscribers grow tired of the burden of saving, request release from their loans at banks, secure reimbursement of what they have advanced, or otherwise withdraw from their bargain, the case will be entirely different. In that contingency the banks will not only have to bear the first stress, but the load will be permanently thrown back upon them. The same will be the result if bonds should be largely sold by those who have in whole or in part paid for them through saving. How serious and dangerous a condition this would be from the standpoint of broad economic and financial well-being has been of late so fully explained by many writers as to need no further discussion.
>
> "Our loans, in short, will be completely successful only when completely absorbed or digested."



THE LATEST THRUST.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.



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AND HE SAID WE COULDN'T MAKE THE GRADE.

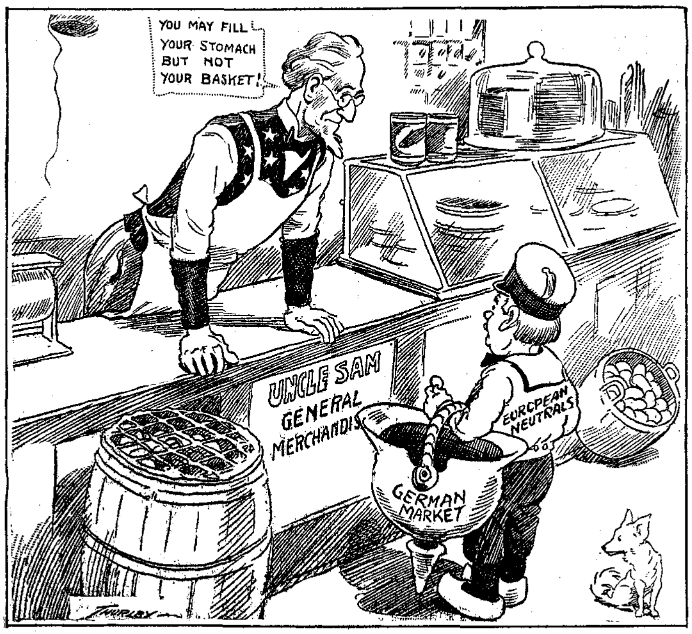
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

So much for our first great war-loan. And if the Kaiser thinks this "establishes the limit to what we intend to do," the Houston *Chronicle* would like to tell him how very much mistaken he is. And the Texas paper, moved to patriotic fervor by the success of the loan, wonders whether the Imperial German Government really knows America—

> "Does Germany know how the thirteen colonies fought England to a standstill, despite their lack of credit and despite the fact that they had to deport 100,000 Tories?
>
> "Does Germany know how the Alamo was paid for at San Jacinto?
>
> "Does Germany know how Dewey sailed into Manila Bay?
>
> "Does Germany know with what ease Cervera's fleet was wiped out at Santiago?
>
> "Does Germany know that we can count dollars just as long as she can count marks?
>
> "Does Germany know that we can cast cannons faster than she can, and shoot them straighter?
>
> "Does Germany know that right now our Navy matches hers ship for ship and gun for gun, while practise and tradition make it superior in every other quality?
>
> "Does Germany know that we have been hardened to horror by Kansas tornadoes, California earthquakes, and Galveston storms? . . . . . .
>
> "This Liberty Loan is but a marker. We have only begun to fight."

SWISS NEUTRALITY QUESTIONED

AN ISLAND IN A SEA OF WAR, Switzerland finds that whatever she does causes offense to one side or the other. In particular, the Allies charge her with supplying the enemy with food and raw material, but this insinuation is indignantly rejected by the Swiss themselves, while even so uncompromising a journal as the London *Morning Post* admits that the Swiss are sometimes blamed for the acts of German firms disguised as Swiss. Swiss citizens in this country, bearing in mind the magnificent charitable work done by all classes in Switzerland for the missing and the prisoners of war—many of whom, we are told, would have starved but for the bread that Switzerland sends them—tell us that the charge of supplying the enemy with foodstuffs is without foundation, and one correspondent recalls that before the war the Helvetian Republic could furnish but fifteen days' food-supply to her own population, and all other provisions were imported from Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and France, while coal, chemicals, and industrial raw materials were almost entirely imported from Germany. He asks if a country with so narrow a margin could possibly afford any appreciable aid to the enemy. He reminds us that it is impossible for Switzerland to depend on these countries now, and the United States is her sole resource. As to the reexportation of foodstuffs and raw material into Germany, we are informed that Switzerland, in cooperation with England and her allies, named a commission, the *Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique*, or the Swiss Economic Vigilance Association, to supervise the distribution of imported foodstuffs in Switzerland. Regarding raw materials, Switzerland must prove to the Allies that they are destined for Swiss consumption or that they are to be reexported into Allied or neutral countries as finished products.


YOU MAY FILL YOUR STOMACH BUT NOT YOUR BASKET!
UNCLE SAM GENERAL MERCHANDISE
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS
GERMAN MARKET
THURLBY

THAT'S "FARE" ENOUGH.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

Another informant, an American woman who has lived in Lausanne for years and who has been doing relief work since 1914, protests against the accusation that Switzerland is feeding Germany, but admits that it is sending one million loaves of bread each month to the Allied prisoners in Germany and Austria, without which they would starve to death. Moreover, Switzerland is feeding and clothing 1,000 French refugees passing through that country from Germany to France and is rushing supplies of all kinds to French hospitals on the Eastern border, which are too far from Paris. Again, the claim is made that Swiss doctors and nurses are giving their services to the French cause, that the Swiss are feeding and clothing 30,000 Italians (civilians) and 35,000 Servians, in fact, all who suffer. In Switzerland there are two meatless days a week, we are told; butter is almost out of the market, eggs can not be used at the same meal with meat, and cards are issued for rice, sugar, potatoes, and bread. Many Swiss are hungry and suffering, and the question is asked whether a government would allow food to go regularly to a belligerent nation and let its own people starve?

The foregoing statements are indorsed by such an authority as Mr. Georges Wagniere, editor of the *Journal de Genève*, in a letter addrest to the New York *Times* for the purpose of clarifying American opinion on Switzerland's position. He emphasizes particularly the great humanitarian work Switzerland has performed for the prisoners and refugees of the various belligerent nations, and says that Switzerland is "particularly anxious to have the good opinion and sympathetic understanding of the United States." Defending Switzerland for not breaking off relations with Germany, Mr. Wagniere says Swiss action is "due to the fact (which seems to be little known in the United States) that she is held by the treaty of 1815 (following the Napoleonic wars), by which she is bound, in case of war between her neighbors, not to ally herself with either side. In return, her neighbors bound themselves to respect her territory, upon the condition that she herself defend it against all comers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A LIBERTY LOAN that is oversubscribed in America will be understood in Germany.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF the recent King Constantine had not abdicated in the home he might still reign in the palace.—*New York Sun.*

ALTHO the dispatches do not mention it, the supposition is that the Queen of Greece abdicated, too.—*Kansas City Times.*

NOW the Italian War Commission is coming to Chicago. How things do conspire to embarrass our mayor!—*Chicago Daily News.*

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG refuses to say how much territory Germany desires to annex in a purely defensive war.—*New York Evening Sun.*

AMONG other things, the American Commission to Russia will undertake to make democracy safe for the world.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE registration revealed the presence in New York of an alarming number of youngish but "totally dependent" parents.—*New York World.*

GENERAL AGUINALDO has subscribed to the Liberty Loan, thus proving that reconstruction in the Philippines has been complete and successful. —*New York Sun.*

THE ovation given General Pershing at Paris was a tremendous one, but nothing like that which he will receive at the same place on his way back.—*Savannah News.*

A WAR-CORRESPONDENT says that the Italians hold the key to Trieste. They appear, however, to be experiencing some difficulty in locating the keyhole.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SECRETARY BAKER says we can win the war up in the air, and Congress seems to think so.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Socialists refuse to help carry on the war, but they insist on dictating the peace-terms.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IT is a pity that the Kaiser can not know the number of German names on the Liberty Loan roll of honor.—*Boston Herald.*

THE World Peace Foundation has just issued its annual report. It seems to be one of this regret-to-report kind.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Russian crisis has been settled again. It should be remembered, however, that this is written as of 6 P.M. Thursday.—*Savannah News.*

SOCIALIST opposition to the draft seems likely to have the effect of stimulating volunteer withdrawals from the party.—*New York World.*

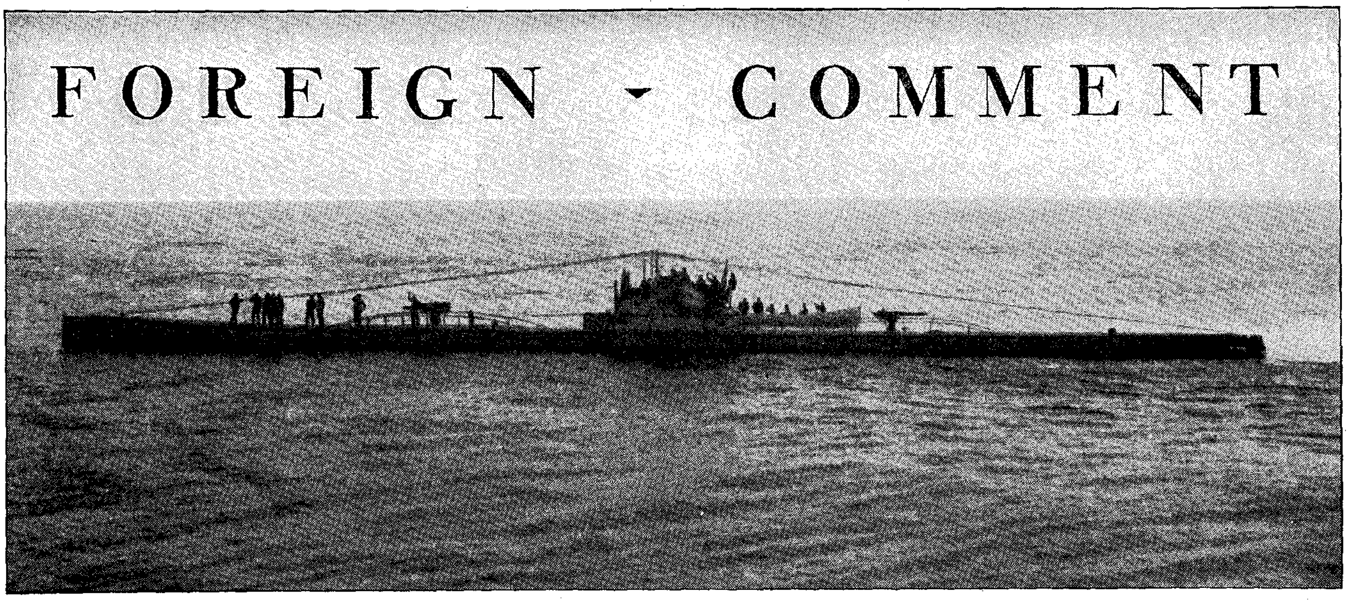
PERHAPS Senator Works, of California, would not be so crazy for peace if Germany were located on the other side of the Pacific.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DID anybody ever hear of a conscientious objector objecting conscientiously or otherwise to anything that the Kaiser is doing?—*New York World.*

GREAT BRITAIN will be finished in two months, according to a German admiral. This is a generous extension. The time was up June 1.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A PORTER in an Atchison barber-shop predicts confidently that the war will not last longer than two weeks. He says his brother has enlisted, and he never held a job longer than two weeks in his whole life.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN THE ACT OF HOLDING UP A TRADER.

The *U-65* stopping the Spanish liner *Antonio Lopez*. A boat from the *Lopez* can be seen alongside the submarine and the Spanish captain parleying with the German commander, who was finally persuaded not to sink this neutral ship while several hundred miles from land between Barcelona and Havana. Note the powerful rapid-fire guns and the wireless outfit, which disappear when the boat submerges.

WHY LATIN AMERICA HESITATES

THE ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL alone, among the hesitating South-American countries, is unequivocal and clear; she has placed herself on record against the lawlessness and inhumanity of the enemy and has shown a solidarity with the United States in matters both of principle and policy that will answer completely those who like to picture Latin America as jealous or distrustful of us. According to the Rio de Janeiro *A Noite*, President Wenceslao Braz has stated the Brazilian policy with the greatest clarity in his decree revoking the neutrality of Brazil. It runs:

> "To-day in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union and that the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity of views with the United States, and in consideration of the wishes and sympathies of the great majority of the Brazilian nation, the Government . . . revokes the decree of neutrality."

This action demonstrating Brazil's unity of purpose with the United States is hailed by the Rio papers. The *Correiro de Manha* writes:

> "Public opinion will welcome with satisfaction the crystallization of our policy of continental solidarity into a definitive formula. The advantages we shall reap from an *entente* with the United States will be considerable."

The visit of American war-ships to Brazil is greeted by *O Paiz* as a visible sign of the *entente:*

> "The American squadron on its way to our ports is a symbol of our tacit alliance with an admirable people. The greatest service which Dr. Wenceslao Braz and his Government will have rendered the country will be the placing of Brazil in the rank which belongs to her in the American concert."

The attitude of Argentina is more obscure, altho the sinking of the *Monte Protegido* at one time seemed likely to bring a breach with Germany. Reparation and satisfaction have now been offered. The Buenos Aires *Prensa* tells us that—

> "The German Minister announces that, at the first opportunity, a German squadron will salute the Argentine flag as a mark of respect, the Government having demanded a public ceremony of reparation both here and in Germany."

The position of Argentina is vigorously defended in the columns of the Buenos Aires *Nacion* by Señor Leopoldo Grahame, its American correspondent, who does not scruple to admit that the slowness of Argentina in following the lead of Brazil has placed her in a somewhat unfavorable position in American eyes:

> "The vigorous action of Brazil has tended to place Argentina in a somewhat dubious light, owing to a lack of appreciation of the real significance of the policies of the Latin-American republics in relation to one another. Thus, because Brazil has made herself liable to have war declared upon her by Germany, it is thought in the United States that the Argentine Republic has backed out of the A. B. C. treaty."

La Nacion's correspondent assures us that this is not the case, but insists that the only policy for Argentina and all the other Latin-American countries is an ultrabenevolent neutrality. He argues:

> "The Latin republics are not unmindful of the fact that a German victory in the present war would seriously imperil their national independence. Yet, it would serve no particularly useful purpose if they were to assume the burdens of war even in self-defense. The contributions of many of them to material results would be of an infinitesimal character and their active participation in the war would no doubt ultimately cost the Allies much more than if they remained out of it. They can all render valuable service to the common cause by a form of benevolent neutrality which would bring no additional financial burdens to those they already have to bear as a result of the struggle of the past three years; and it would certainly be unwise for any of the countries to assume a different attitude for the sole object of producing moral effect. It is reasonable to believe that all neutrals are pro-Ally, and, even in such of the less advanced Latin Republics in regard to which there may still be some lingering doubt, expediency and necessity compel them to take up the position of the majority."

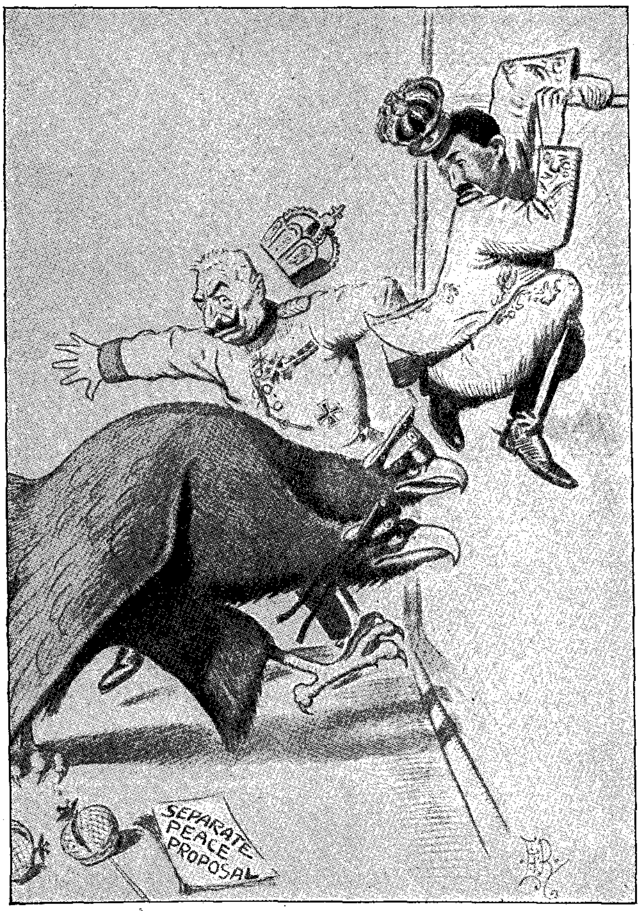
He next quotes the appeal of the Director of the Pan-American Union to the Latin Republics to hurry up and follow America's lead. Mr. John Barrett said:

> "If Brazil enters the conflict, as to-day seems imminent, two-thirds of the entire population and five-eighths of the total area of the western hemisphere will be at war with the common enemy. Can the remaining one-third of population and three-eighths of area stand against the psychological, sympathetic, and economic appeal of their sister peoples and countries having similar interests, similar governments, and similar destiny?"

The correspondent of *La Nacion* thinks that arguments of this sort will kill the Pan-American idea if pushed to extremes, and he pleads for a wider conception of the doctrine:

> "If this argument applies to Latin-American republics it surely applies to all the neutral countries of the other hemisphere. Therefore, the diplomat who made this statement not only discloses an extremely narrow view of the whole situation but

ignores the very important considerations which render it both impossible and undesirable for many of the countries of the world to enter the war. There is nothing Pan-American in any Latin republic joining in the war. If its economic circumstances and the wrongs inflicted upon it by German outrages upon international justice furnish necessity for participation in the conflict, it is rather pan-human than Pan-American. All these ridiculous efforts to bolster up Pan-Americanism, when issues of tremendously greater importance hang in the balance, are only calculated to injure the very cause which they are ostensibly and supposedly advocating. When the present war is over there can be no Pan-Americanism which will not include Canada and the other foreign territorial possessions existing on the American Continent. The Pan-Americanism of the twenty-one American republics must be extended if it is to survive, otherwise, when peace is restored, it will become a weapon of commercial warfare instead of a policy making for the friendship and cordial relations of all the people on American soil."



THE SAME OLD EAGLE.

KARL AND WILHELM (in their most seductive tones)—"Pretty—pretty bird! Pretty Republic!" —*Bystander* (London).

The Manchester *Guardian*, however, sees a growing Pan-Americanism at this moment:

> "The action of Nicaragua and Honduras in severing relations with Germany may be lightly dismissed by some on the ground that the assistance of the small Central American Republics is not likely to be of much effect one way or the other in the war. But their action is, in fact, a fresh and remarkable evidence of the way in which the entry of the United States into the war has stimulated a Pan-American movement which Germany will certainly have special cause to regret, and which will permanently affect the politics of the New World. The array of Republics which in one form or another have now avowed their support of the United States is imposing. Cuba has declared war on Germany; Panama has undertaken to lend aid in defending the Canal; Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Uruguay have placed their coasts and ports at the disposal of the United States; Brazil and Bolivia have broken with Germany, and another 'incident' will probably lead to Brazil declaring war; Argentina has only been prevented from a diplomatic rupture by a quite unexpected German surrender on the special point in dispute; other Republics have formally proclaimed their approval of the action and motives of the United States."

BETTER SIGNS IN RUSSIA

RUSSIA'S HEADACHE, due to its quaffs of liberty, now seems to be clearing away, and that wiser counsels are prevailing is evident from every cable dispatch published in the daily press. The Manchester *Guardian* is delighted with the situation and says: "The new order in Russia is secure beyond any probable assault from within. A counter-revolution from the Right is out of the question. . . . From the extremists of the Left there is hardly more to fear." All true friends of Russia, says this great Liberal organ, must be satisfied with what has happened during June. We are reminded that some of the more disturbing vagaries of the numerous Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates scattered over the country are rapidly passing. For example, the Council at the great fortress of Cronstadt, which proclaimed a separate republic in that city on June 1, under the leadership of Anatole Lamanoff, an eighteen-year-old schoolboy, saw reason on June 7 and returned to the rule of the Provisional Government at Petrograd. Similarly the Petrograd Council indignantly rejected the German offer of an armistice. We are bidden to note the hopeful sign of the assembly of a Pan-Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd, composed of delegates from the local councils all over Russia, while one of its first acts was to confirm, by an overwhelming majority on June 16, the Provisional Government's expulsion of the Swiss citizen, Robert Grimm, through whom the German Government was attempting to negotiate a separate peace. Regarding the relations between the Government and the Council, the Manchester *Guardian* remarks:

> "The Provisional Government, it should be understood, represents not the masses, but the middle classes. The masses are anxious to cooperate with it, but always on condition that the Provisional Government remains true to the democratic faith. They express themselves through the Council of Deputies, which is to-day in effect the real Parliament of Russia. The Council makes no attempt to assume executive power, and there is no duality of government. There is excellent reason for believing that the Council and the Provisional Government will conduct Russia safely to the Constituent Assembly."

Meanwhile, cable dispatches tell us that a new and probably much more important body than the councils has come into existence. It is the Congress of Peasants, which represents the great mass of the Russian people. Its first act was significant. It sent a message to the Army at the front telling the soldiers that the Congress bade them "obey and fight." In the Army itself, we are told, there is a change of temper; fraternization with the enemy has ceased, and on June 8 the soldiers promptly seized and jailed an Austrian general and his officers who crossed over as a "peace-mission to the Russian Army." The same day no less than 800 Russian women volunteered, and were accepted, for actual fighting in the Army, while on June 12 a mutiny was promptly and drastically quelled by the loyal troops. The Duma's resolution of June 17 for an "immediate offensive" was hailed with joy by the greater part of the Army, which is now headed by the famous Gen. A. A. Brussiloff.

American influence began to be felt in Russia on June 9, when President Wilson sent the note to the Provisional Government which we discust, in its domestic aspects, last week. American aid to Russia in practical form became a tangible reality on June 12 when the American Railroad Commission and the Root Commission landed on Russian soil. We are reminded that the Commission headed by Mr. Root is unacceptable to the Socialists in America, and on June 10 they did their best to discredit it in the eyes of their Russian comrades by expelling from the Socialist party its only Socialist member, Mr. Charles Edward Russell. At the same time the New York *Russkoye Slovo* tells us that, while the Root Commission was not received with anything like the same enthusiasm as America received

Marshal Joffre and Mr. Balfour, yet it is generally considered that Mr. Root struck exactly the right note in his speech at Petrograd on June 15.

The reception of President Wilson's note to Russia by the Russian press is somewhat mixed. The most unfriendly utterance was that of the Petrograd *Bulletin*, the organ of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which is usually held to voice the views of the *Bolsheviki*, or Extremist, wing of the Council. It says:

> "It is unnecessary to say much about this last note. President Wilson is mistaken if he imagines such views can appeal to the people of revolutionary Russia. The Russian revolutionary democracy knows that the road to universal peace, so passionately desired by it, lies through a united struggle by the working classes of the whole world against imperialism. No high-toned or cloudy phrases can deceive us."

President Wilson's interpretation of the Russian cry of "No Annexation and No Indemnities"—a phrase of which Mr. Peter Popoff, in the New York papers, tells us not 1 per cent. of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates really understand the meaning—is cordially indorsed by the Petrograd *Russkiya Volia*, which remarks:

> "President Wilson is quite right when he clearly formulates the general aims of the Allies without taking into consideration the terms of the Russian declaration. 'American imperialism' is blasphemy. The United States does not seek material profits, but she understands that Germany must not emerge from this war with impunity, so that she may use peace for a new war. The return of the *status quo ante* is impossible."

Quite cordial, too, is the reception accorded by the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedomosti:*

> "Even the extreme pacifists must listen to President Wilson's declaration, because if they can accuse England and France of imperialistic aims, it is clearly impossible to doubt President Wilson when he declares America is not seeking aggrandizement or indemnities. We notice considerable difference in the psychology between President Wilson's point of view of last December and his present stand. At that time he supposed a peace without victory possible, but that now the day has come when he must either be victorious or submit. In other words, it has become necessary to crush Germany."

The Petrograd *Ryetch* strikes a curious note in commenting on the President's views and recognizes that Russia's recent vagaries have not placed her in good odor in the Allied lands:

> "President Wilson's message is in plain language, without any of the tricks of diplomacy. The true representative of democracy speaks as democracy must speak throughout the world. Radical and Socialist messages from America, England, and France do not put us in good light. Both our friends and our enemies regard Russia as powerless. Russia has delivered an ultimatum to the Allies, but the only force behind this is our power and our threat of a separate peace."

The Germans are furious with the President. The *Berliner Tageblatt* recalls Mr. Wilson's "Peace without victory" utterance, and scornfully remarks:

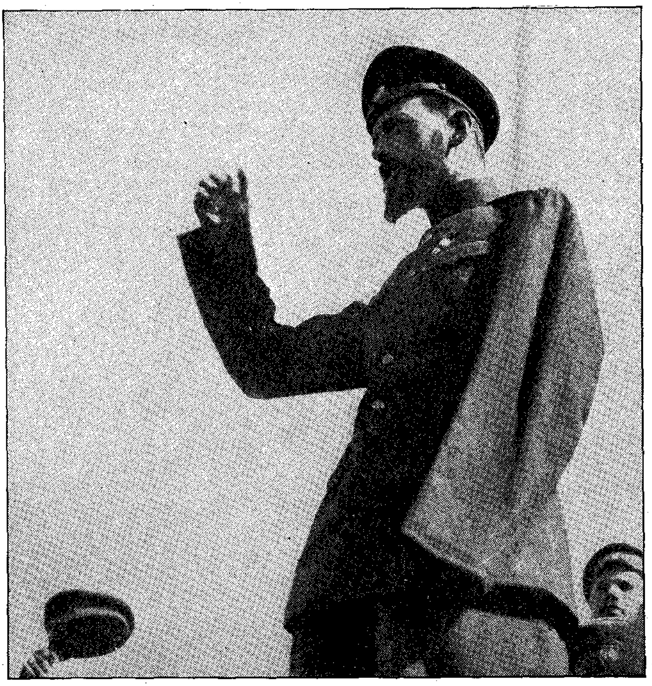
> "The Entente countries naturally are filled with satisfaction and gratitude to President Wilson for having made himself the mouth-piece of the enemy alliance against democracy. President Wilson has practised self-denial to such an extent that he could not have given the message a more appropriate superscription than 'Wilson *versus* Wilson,' but perhaps he rates the judgment of the representatives of the Russian people insultingly low when he believes that they will not grasp the meaning of this tight-rope performance by Franco-British order, with the object of detaching the Russians from their standpoint.
>
> "If the Russian faculty to distinguish the real from the unreal isn't dead, then President Wilson will experience the truth of the saying that 'fine words butter no parsnips.'"

The Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* says:

> "This newly converted zealot has preached war to a nation which is tired of butchery and longs for human kindness. Wilson wants men to go on butchering one another for years and then finally fraternize. How many will be left for that celebration?"

CANADA SPURNS TITLES

THE HEREDITARY PRINCIPLE, say the Canadian papers, has no place in a country so democratic as Canada, and, somewhat ungratefully, they protest against the shower of honors—some of them hereditary—that descended upon the Dominion on the occasion of the King's birthday.



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A RUSSIAN APOSTLE OF ACTION.

A Russian officer who has lost his arm in the war, addressing one of the huge crowds at a Petrograd revolutionary demonstration, urging the people to continue the war against Germany.

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* voices a pretty general opinion when it says:

> "The hereditary title ought to be kept out of Canada. This country does not want a little aristocracy of its own. Recognition of public service by knighthood is entirely unobjectionable when the honor is deserved. But the hereditary title has no sound principle to commend it, especially in such a country as Canada."

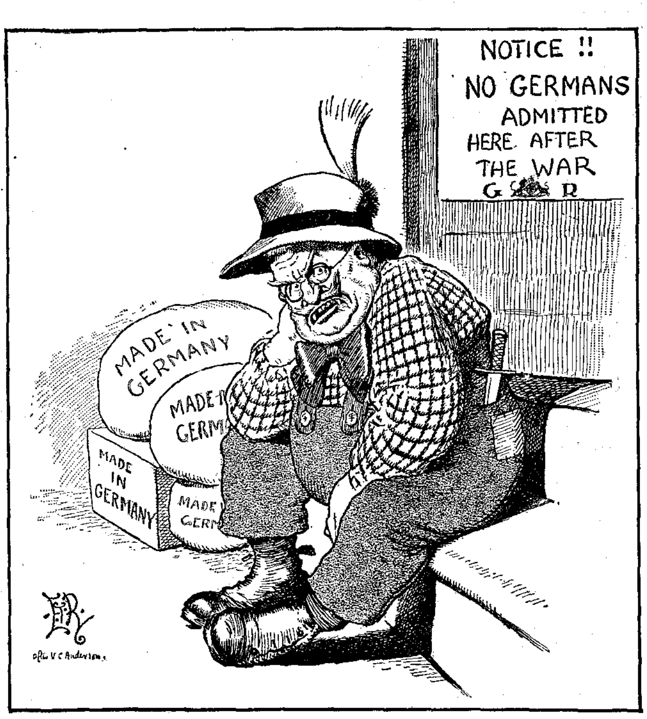
This utterance is seized upon by the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* as the occasion for a sly dig at Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, to whom *The Advertiser*, as a Liberal paper, is naturally opposed. It then goes on to say:

> "If the people of Canada were asked to vote on the granting of hereditary titles it is almost certain there would never be another bestowed. Canadians are democrats, and since the outbreak of war they are more than ever inclined to honor the man for what he is and does, not for what his family was or how much he inherited. As of old, the Tory authorities have failed to accept this view, and the reaching out after an 'aristocracy' is part of their creed. They have begun the extensive creation of baronetcies and peerages in Canada, and, in the last few years, have extended the honor to as many as possible, including some where the excuse is most obscure. It is one of the signs that mark the difference between Liberalism and Conservatism.
>
> "*The Mail and Empire* says there is no objection to knighthood when the honor is deserved. It is not always reserved for the deserving, and since the creation of hereditary titles here knighthood has become, as in the old land, a cheap form of reward or flattery to be granted with or without reason.
>
> "Canadians have no objection to heaping honors on those who earn them, and are proud of their distinguished citizens. But this feeling begins and ends in the men who do things. Their sons have no claim to bask in inherited glory."

Other Toronto papers indorse the stand of *The Mail and*

Empire, for example, *The Star*, while it finds the newly decorated gentlemen acceptable, criticizes the hereditary principle:

> "Those selected for titles on this occasion are not open to the objections that have been made on other occasions. The names of some who have no doubt done excellent service in the war improve the list, but just why the people of this country should have hereditary titles forced upon them in defiance of public opinion we do not know, and the time seems to have come when Parliament should endeavor to find out where the motive originates and where the pressure comes from."



"NOBODY LOVES ME!"

—*Passing Show* (London).

The Toronto *Telegram* voices the somewhat curious view that the prestige of the Crown is not enhanced by the bestowal of titles:

> "Whoever is advising the Crown to bless Canada with a bumper crop of titles every six months is giving the Crown bad advice. His Majesty the King does not spill titles out of the fulness of his Royal favor as a village philanthropist might upset a pailful of candies in a scramble for the contents of the pail. The King's counselors in Ottawa and Britain should be advised to keep the Sovereign's name clear of association with the output of titles."

In the capital itself we find the press opposing the hereditary principle. The Ottawa *Journal-Press* remarks:

> "*The Journal* newspapers have placed themselves on record as being opposed to the introduction of hereditary titles in Canada, and we—and a great number of Canadians who think with us—would have been more pleased if that principle had not been broken."

The Ottawa *Citizen* has a few tart remarks to make on this subject:

> "Some journals are now vigorously protesting against hereditary titles. Why? These same journals, we recall, were the first to assail *The Citizen* some years ago when an agitation started for a royal governor-general and this newspaper protested that the usual run of peers was good enough for Canada. We were thoroughly howled down. . . . Having invoked a shower of titles by our declared toadyism of years, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the British Government is convinced that we are getting what we best like."

MANNERS FOR BERLINERS—A curious semiofficial exhortation to the inhabitants of Berlin appears in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, in which they are bidden to behave with circumspection in the presence of strangers. They are warned that Germany is "full of spies, especially in English pay," who report that, when long lines form in the streets, the Germans are starving, when "as a matter of fact the people are waiting for candy or cakes." The article concludes:

> "At a time when it is really important to show foreign countries the real temper of Germany and the upright sentiment for unshakable holding out which has been brilliantly proved in difficult circumstances, at a time when the last battles must see a generation worthy of the great victory, let people keep guard on their tongues and their pens and see that they do not exaggerate the burdens of the war. Let them gratefully recognize how much better the state of things is among us than in the enemy countries trampled down by war, or in the British Isles, which are moving toward real starvation. The capital of the German Empire, which is victorious in the world-war, has special duties of behavior which must not be forgotten."

A GERMAN TRADE-BAN

SIGNS OF APPREHENSION are even now apparent in the press of German high finance and big business, and such journals as the *Tageblatt* and *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are full of forebodings as to what will happen to Germany's foreign commerce when the war is over. The organ of the house of Krupp, the Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, has become quite excited over the meeting of Colonial Premiers recently held in London, and the Essen organ is convinced that they met to concoct a deep-laid plot against German post-war commerce. It remarks:

> "England, having failed to achieve the military defeat of Germany, and thereby eliminate us from the world-markets, does not despair of achieving this end by other means. She has, therefore, summoned an Imperial Conference in London, with the object of contracting an all-British anti-German Customs Union with the Colonies. When the first Paris Conference took place we did not think much could come of it on account of the many rival interests concerned, which seemed to make united action impossible. If, however, England now succeeds in establishing an Imperial Customs Union against us, the matter becomes one of extreme gravity for Germany. For thereby a uniformly directed economic hegemony will be created, which, on account of its weight, will draw into its orbit a number of smaller states, whose resources will be used to a common end. And this enormous weight will be set in motion in the interest of Great Britain, and will be intensified a thousandfold if America throws in her weight, deciding to join hands with the old country for the defeat of the common enemy."

We desperately wicked Americans are, of course, credited with having a finger in this nefarious pie:

> "Undoubtedly there are strong influences already at work both on this and the other side of the Atlantic seeking to find a common basis for Anglo-Saxon world-domination. One must not allow oneself to be led astray by the pose of such American statesmen as Wilson and his friends, who used to prate of peace, but did not hesitate to cast off the mask of their hypocrisy when they saw the British Lion beginning to fail. Those honest gentlemen will not hesitate to enter into a common understanding designed to defeat Germany's world-supremacy in trade if their commercial instinct advises them of the advantage of so doing. The ideal of a world-supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race is far more deeply rooted in the Yankee soul than any mere idea of that world-peace over which they used to rave."

Our friend the enemy, besides crediting us and our allies with their own desire for world-dominance, is preparing for a trade-war which is to come off when the triumphant German Army has put us where we belong:

> "Now that the German Army has so triumphantly withstood the attacks of all the world in the field of battle, it would be pusillanimous to doubt the ability of German trade to do as much in another sphere. To all appearance, however, we shall find ourselves in the near future faced with most disagreeable facts, and only gradually shall we be able to regain our prewar position in the world's market. The conditions of peace will offer us our first opportunity in this respect. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England absolutely unrestricted 'most-favored-nation' treatment' for German goods in the motherland, as well as in her dominions and colonies, we shall see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political commercial cue from her."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SHALL WE EAT WAR-BREAD?

SHALL WE REPLACE the white bread now in general use by whole-wheat bread or perhaps by some kind of "war-bread" in which various other substances are mixed with the wheat? Some such plan is urgently advocated by some dietetists and as eagerly combated by others. On the one hand, the possibility of extracting more food from the wheat berry than we usually obtain is asserted to be not only a chance for economy but an opportunity for improving the public health, since the use of whole-wheat bread has been advised by physicians for years. On the other hand, it is said that the indiscriminate use of such bread has not been attended with the best results. Experience shows, we are told, that the present distribution of mill-products has been developed not by the miller but by the demand, and that interference with the distribution and division of these products is dangerous and inadvisable. None of the wheat berry is wasted; it is all used, and the substitution for white flour of a compound of varying elements is only a redistribution, not a saving. We quote below from writers of opposing views, first from an article entitled "Objections to Use of War-Bread in the United States," contributed to *The Manufacturers' News* (May 17), by B. Stockman, of the Duluth-Superior Milling Company. Says Mr. Stockman:

"It may be taken for granted that nothing is wasted by the manufacturer, that the total output of the flour-mill is readily sold, and that each grade of flour goes where it is in most demand. . . . Patent flour, 78 per cent. of the flour extraction and 56 per cent. of the total wheat, goes to families or to bakers. The first clear flour, 18 per cent. of the total flour extraction, or 13 per cent. of the total wheat, is largely used by the Jewish trade in New York and in Boston. From it a bread is made partly from rye flour, about half spring wheat clear and half rye flour.

"Second clear, 4 per cent. of the total flour extraction and 3 per cent. of the wheat, is used for mixing in the cheaper and darker grades of rye flours, and also to some extent in manufacturing, mixing with colors, and starching.

"Mill feed, 25½ per cent. of the total wheat extraction, is divided into bran shorts and red dog. These products are used by dairymen, cattle-feeders, and hog-feeders. Dairy-products, butter and milk, are just as important as flour. Given a certain time, the dairy industry might find a substitute for mill feed, but it would take more than one year to develop this substitute.

"If mill feed is to be taken from the cow and the hog, and used for human food, there will be competition between the two users, and this will advance price above its value for human food. Just as soon as the British Government decided that it would buy only a 'war-flour,' the price of one grade of mill feed, which was to be used in this 'war-flour,' advanced $10 per ton.

"It is not clearly enough understood that one great objection to using the lower grades of flour, or increasing the percentage of extraction, is that the product will not keep. In warm weather and in climates which are humid, such as the Atlantic coast in summer, worms and bugs develop quickly, and as it takes from three weeks to a month to get flour to its destination, and a city must have at least thirty days' supply on hand, it is evident that the miller must guarantee his product to keep. No such guaranty could be given if the extraction was raised from 720 pounds to 820, or even to 750, because the grade described as 'second clear' can not be thoroughly purified; so that the highest extraction which the miller could guarantee for keeping purposes is 690 pounds from 1,000 pounds of wheat, or 96 per cent. of the total flour extracted.

"Experience with the so-called 'war-flour,' or British Regulation flour, showed that a demand for the low grades, to be mixed with the higher, immediately advanced the price of the former, while the quality of the total product was deteriorated to a greater extent than the small additional percentage secured British bakers are very much disappointed with the grade of flour supplied to them by their home millers under Government direction, and will pay a much higher price for the small quantity of United States flour which is still available.

"The following is a quotation from a letter received from Leith, Scotland, on this subject:

"'The bakers here have been eager buyers of practically any grade that is imported, for the present dilute, Government regulation issue is not all that your fancy paints, so the better class of bakers have taken all they could procure to defer the time when they will have to vend a loaf made from home-milled flour exclusively.' . . . . . .

"There is no mystery regarding the extraction of flour from wheat. Bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture give the yield from different varieties, showing how the flour is divided into various grades. Copies of these bulletins can be secured by application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

On the other side, we quote a letter written to *The Sun* (New York, May 25) by Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Banks condemns what he calls the various "scares" put forth by opponents of whole wheat, and in the first place enters his objection to the statement of Robert M. French, a chemist at the Produce Exchange, to the effect that if the quacks and jingoes who preach whole-wheat flour were to have their way bread of any kind would become a rarity. Says Dr. Banks:

"That is his special form of scare. One recently appearing in *The Northwestern Miller*, the journal devoted to patent flour, is another, to the effect that whole-wheat flour will produce typhus fever.

"Again, a large miller in a public interview regretfully said he was afraid that if whole wheat was used for bread it might cause indigestion. Another contemptible insinuation in a flour-trade journal was that the Belgians were starving because they could only get whole-wheat bread—contemptible, I say, because this sorely stricken people can scarcely obtain anything to eat, and their tragedy is being exploited to frighten the public into swallowing henceforth the only material the millers intend to make, unless compelled to do otherwise, a starch flour—just starch and nothing else of consequence.

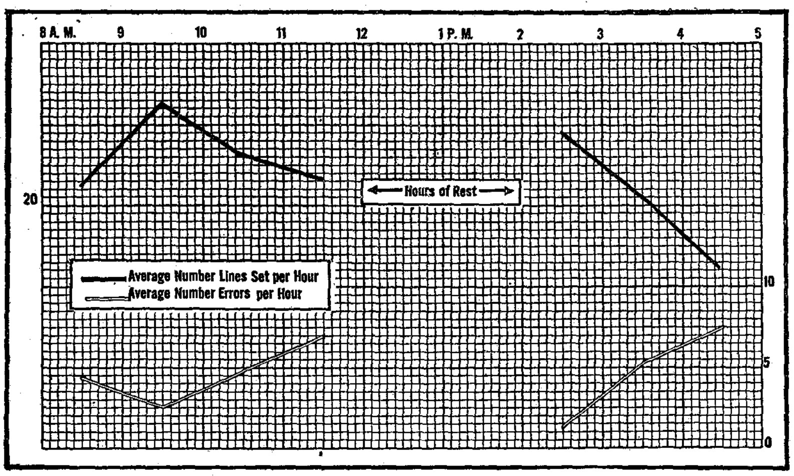
"The present milling percentage reached in producing this patent flour does not exceed 75 per cent. of the grain, and it is a simple economical proposition that if this year's crop of wheat is a billion bushels in the United States, 250,000,000 bushels will be wasted for human consumption as a tribute to the white-flour fetish. The other quarter of the crop, containing the rich elements of phosphorus, mineral salts, vitamines, etc., is sold by the millers as 'feed' for cattle, hogs, and poultry. Briefly, the tissue-building elements of the grain go to the animals; the millers sell us the starch as flour, which simply represents a stove with nothing to cook in it, a heating and saccharine element. . . . . . .

"The present milling methods are only fifty years old and were devised for mechanical reasons solely, because the old stone-grinding was too slow. There was nothing of a dietetic or hygienic character which demanded this improved roller process to take care of the rapidly increasing size of the crops. Not content with this new process, however, which simply got out the starch more readily, the millers invented later an artificial bleaching process further to refine the already deathly pallor of their product. It was refinement run mad, and the housewives of America have been led through ignorance to believe that the whiter the flour the better or purer the product. A pale, anemic generation of people has grown up under its continued use, as any medical man can testify who has had extended opportunities to examine hundreds and thousands of American boys physically and can compare them with the youths of the nations of Europe which have a whole-wheat diet. . . . . . .

"Our athletic grandsires who got the elements from the wheat which produce muscle, bone, and nerve tissue, enabling them to do pioneer work and live to old age, might well ask Mr. French and others of the starch contingent what sort of tissue starch makes, and advise him that if it has any advantages in this line it would be well to present evidence of its superiority rather than abuse the proponents of whole wheat as 'quacks.' I would not say that he is a 'quack,' but rather an apostle of the doctrine of 'frightfulness,' one of the German methods of converting the enemy that has always proved ineffective."

ON STICKING OUT THE TONGUE

"STICK OUT YOUR TONGUE!" used to be the old family doctor's first command. A professional visit without tongue-inspection as its first event was unthinkable, and the children of the family automatically protruded their tongues at sight. The tongue as a means of diagnosis has been somewhat discredited of late—unjustly so, if we are to believe Dr. A. Faber, a Danish physician whose article on the subject in *Ugeskrift for Laeger* (Copenhagen, March 15) is abstracted in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 26). Dr. Faber believes that in certain cases even the "test-meal"—the favorite up-to-date method for ascertaining the condition of the patient's stomach—gives inferior results to the old-fashioned inspection of his tongue. It will be well, therefore, not to be too hasty to conclude that the tongue-inspecting doctor is old-fashioned; he may, on the contrary, be ultramodern. Says the journal named above:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

THE TIRING WORKMAN MAKES MORE ERRORS AND DOES LESS WORK

These curves, the result of an Italian scientist's experiments, show that the number of errors rises while the amount of work falls with the increase of fatigue.

"Our fathers used to say that the tongue is the mirror of the stomach, but no one seems to heed this now, and Faber declares that by so doing we are closing our eyes to much valuable information. The mucosa of the tongue shares in the general gastrointestinal atrophy with pernicious anemia. This atrophy of the tongue mucosa is even an early symptom of the latter, and also of cancer, tuberculosis, and other pathologic processes which entail atrophy of the stomach lining. In short, he affirms, atrophy of the mucosa of the tongue is a sign always of atrophy of the mucosa of the stomach. On the other hand, a coated tongue, with normal or large papillæ, is a sign that hydrochloric acid is being secreted in normal or excessive amounts.

"His research has also demonstrated that the saliva generally gives a strongly acid reaction in conditions which are accompanied by atrophy of the stomach."

r tabulates his findings in a total of 106 patients with trouble and reports that the evidence of the test-meal in all cases with that of the tongue. He gives a ic section of the mucous surface of a normal tongue, owd of high projecting papillæ, and contrasts with it a an atrophic tongue with its smooth level surface. is like that of the mucous surface of the stomach in cases of chronic gastritis, with or without cancer, and in cases of pernicious anemia. Apparently the old authorities who considered the tongue "the mirror of the stomach" were not so far wrong after all, at least in cases like these.

THE LESS REST THE LESS WORK

WHEN A MAN IS TIRED OUT he is said to be "exhausted." The use of this word is founded on a theory of fatigue now proved to be incorrect. A tired man is not suffering from exhaustion of his energies; his available power is not temporarily used up. What has happened is that there is an accumulation of poisonous waste-products in his tissues, paralyzing him and clogging his machinery. The waste-products of fatigue are automatically removed by natural processes while one is "resting." All this has important bearing on the question of industrial productivity; and studies at munition-plants, made during the present war, bring this out clearly. Output may be increased, not by working a man when he is tired, but by letting him rest. An hour's rest for the workers may literally be worth far more to the employer than the same time spent in labor. Says a writer in *Factory* (Chicago, June), in an article based on a recent report of the British Ministry of Munitions:

"It has been found that fatigue depends not upon the simple using up—'exhaustion'—of the substances supplying the chemical energy which is liberated during work, but upon the accumulation of 'waste' in the products of the chemical changes involved. That is to say, it is not to be compared with the failure of fuel as in a steam-engine, or with the running down of a clock-spring, but rather with the clogging of the wheels of a machine by dirt.

"The chemical 'waste' accumulations in nervous and muscular activities are removed by the blood, in part directly by irrigation, and in part indirectly by chemical changes in the tissue itself, induced by constituents of the blood. It follows, therefore, that rest after activity is not a passive, but an active, process leading to a restoration of normal capacity for work. Time is required for this process, and the time taken will be in proportion to the amount of restoration needed. If activity is repeated too quickly for the completion of the restoration process, fatigue will become progressively more intense as the debit balance accumulates.

"In the tired man the symptoms of fatigue are attributed to the muscles; they ache, or 'give way,' under him, but in reality the most severe bodily activity fails to produce even a close approach to complete fatigue of the muscles. The fatigue is fatigue of the nervous system, tho in sensation its effects may be attributed to the muscles themselves. It is well known that a man apparently 'run to a standstill' in a race, may upon some new excitement or urging, run freshly again, under augmented stimulus from the nervous system. . . . . .

"For work in which severe muscular effort is required it has been proved that the maximum output and the best conditions for the workers' comfort and maintained health will be secured by giving short spells of strenuous activity, broken by longer periods of rest, rather than for the employments in which nervous activity is more prominent or more complicated. Here is an example of how this works out:

"'Two officers at the front, for a friendly wager, competed in making equal lengths of a certain trench, each with an equal squad of men. One let his men work as they pleased, but as hard as possible. The other divided his men into three sets, to work in rotation, each set digging their hardest for five minutes and then resting for ten, till their spell of labor came again. This team won easily. The problem here gives another obvious opening for scientific organization based on the results of experiment.'

"Other examples of the value of intelligent management along this line are:

"'At a large munitions-factory men engaged in the heavy work of molding are required by the management to rest fifteen minutes in every hour of work. The manager was satisfied that this was an arrangement good for the men and for the

> output. But the men objected to this long spell of rest in each hour because the work was piece-work, and they thought the production would be lessened by it. The manager accordingly found it necessary to set a foreman to watch and to make the hourly rest compulsory. When this was done the output per hour was found to be actually increased.'"

Proper attention to rest will prevent a large part of diminished capacity from industrial fatigue, and prevent waste due to imperfect work. The problem, we are told, must always be to obtain from the individual worker the maximum output compatible with the maintenance of his health. To quote again:

> "Often misguided efforts to stimulate workers to feverish activity are likely to be as damaging to the desired result as the cheers of partizans would be if they encouraged a long-distance runner to a futile sprint early in his race.
>
> "Under a sudden national, temporary emergency the wearing effects of fatigue upon workers may be disregarded. But when the race is probably to be long a failure to conserve the maximum effectiveness of the workers must at least result to the disadvantage of both the worker and the output expected from him. To prevent this, care must be exercised that the worker does not through enthusiasm spend his energy in the early part of the race and so be incapable of responding when the crucial demand is placed upon him.
>
> "During the urgent claims of a war the problem must always be to obtain the maximum output from the individual worker which is compatible with the maintenance of his health. In war-time the workmen are willing, as they are showing in so many directions, to forego comfort and to work nearer the margin of accumulating fatigue than in time of peace, but the country can not afford the extravagance of paying for work done during incapacity from fatigue just because so many hours are spent upon it, or the further extravagance of urging armies of workmen toward relative incapacity of physiological law."

WAR AND TIN CANS

TIN-PLATE is 98 per cent. steel—the backbone of war. The mills have not been able to keep their customers fully supplied, and abnormal freight demands have made prompt deliveries uncertain. It is not surprizing, therefore, that the manufacturers are not able to meet the increase in the demand for cans, which is 25 to 40 per cent. greater than it was last year. The available supply of cans must be utilized for packing products that can be preserved only in tin, and substitutes must be used elsewhere wherever practicable. Such containers should be cheaper than tin if possible. Feasible substitutes are proposed and discust in a recent publication of the United States Department of Commerce (Washington, 1917). Most of them are made of paper-pulp or fiber, the price of glass having reached a point at which any large extension of its use for food-containers is impracticable. We read:

> "At present fiber or paper containers of good quality are being produced in considerable and increasing quantities, and for many purposes are supplanting glass and tin-plate. The price of the fiber containers depends upon the size, the quality of the paper-pulp material, the number of treatments with paraffin, and the amount of printed matter on the outside. The commoner types may be obtained at 1.25 to 1.5 cents for the half-pint size, 1.25 to 1.6 cents for the pint size, and 1.5 to 1.65 cents for the quart size.
>
> "Fiber containers are made in various shapes and sizes adapted to different purposes, and may or may not be coated with paraffin, which is chemically inert and is sometimes baked into the paper material. Some of these containers are claimed to be air-tight, proof against leakage, and protected from contamination by the paraffin. Some containers appear to be more nearly air-tight than others of the same style, probably because of better-fitting covers. These containers are light in weight, pack readily for shipment, are easily opened, and are used but once.
>
> "The demand for 'ready-to-eat' foods, such as baked pork and beans, spaghetti, etc., with the simple direction, 'Heat and serve,' represents the largest factor in the increased use of tin cans. These foods must be processed in the containers at or above the temperature of boiling water, and no substitute for tin has been found that satisfactorily meets these conditions. However, a great economy in tin can be effected by home-cooking of such products during the present shortage.
>
> "Fiber containers are recommended for the distribution by the retailer of many foodstuffs, including milk, cream, buttermilk, ice-cream, oysters, sirups, marshmallow creams, dried fruits, preserves, jellies, mincemeat, horseradish, relishes, pickles, deviled ham and chicken, vinegar, dry and prepared mustard, soda-water, salads, sauerkraut, and olives.
>
> "It is claimed that dry food-products, such as coffee, tea, alum, baking-powder, spices, raisins, and prunes, may be successfully packed by producers and manufacturers in paper or fiber containers. For some of those products, bags lined with tin-foil have been in successful use for ten years or more and they form an attractive package that is said to be moisture-proof.
>
> "Other commodities usually packed in tin could be marketed as well in paper or fiber, with the advantage of lower cost.
>
> "For packers of dry products who are opposed to the adoption of fiber containers because of the good-will built up upon the style and shape of a tin container, fiber containers having a tin top and bottom are available. These containers, when labeled, have the appearance of all-tin cans, and are almost as serviceable.
>
> "Purchasers of large quantities of foodstuffs, such as hotels, restaurants, and boarding-houses, can also contribute directly to the tin-saving campaign by buying supplies in large cans instead of small ones. In addition to aiding in tin conservation, they will thus get the supplies at a lower rate.
>
> "Certain types of these containers are now being tested to determine to what extent the claims of their manufacturers as to their general qualities can be substantiated. Manufacturers of substitute containers who wish their products tested should send samples to the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, with full information regarding commodities for which the containers are specially designed, prices, and ability to contract for early deliveries. Names and addresses of firms prepared to supply fiber and other containers may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices. Cooperation is required between the Government departments, the manufacturers of tin-plate and of substitute containers, the packers of foodstuffs and of other articles commonly put up in tin, and the general public, if the available supply of tin-plate is to be limited to strictly necessary uses and if, at the same time, the largest possible quantity of food is to be preserved against the special needs of the coming months."

AMATEUR WIRELESS AND THE WAR—It seems almost incredible, writes the editor of *The Wireless Age* (New York, June), that some owners of amateur wireless stations in New York delayed dismantling their sets for several days after the issuance of Secretary Daniels's order. He goes on:

> "The reason given in eighteen reported cases was that they didn't consider it necessary, as their equipment was not in working order. Of course the so-called reason was not heeded; it should never have been given, in fact, and these dozen and a half addle-pated amateurs may feel that the mere fact of raising the question has put them outside the ranks of the loyal Americans who hastened to comply with the regulation when war was declared. As an indication of the cooperative spirit shown, the Police Commissioner of New York reported that in that city alone 1,010 amateur plants in operation closed down immediately. It is quite a hardship for amateurs to be silenced, but it must be remembered that the nation is at war and there are many problems for the Navy to solve unhampered. Wireless is but a small part of the work under its supervision, and it is quite in order for every citizen to stand by the Government loyally as the military establishment prepares for action. The day is not far distant when the invaluable assistance to be rendered by amateurs will be recognized. But it is not now a propitious moment to direct attention to this defense auxiliary. All amateurs must be patient for months to come; study hard and await the time when, with greater problems out of the way, the Government will seek amateur assistance in accordance with a definite schedule. Those who thoughtlessly disobey the closing-down edict should be immediately reported by their amateur acquaintances. Amateur experimenting is here to stay, and every serious devotee of the art should feel it a point of honor to see that all observe the order absolutely."

THE SUPERSTITION OF DOPE

OUR ATTITUDE toward the victim of the drug-habit is still strongly modified by what Willard Huntington Wright calls "literary superstition." In an article contributed to *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, June), Mr. Wright accuses even the medical profession of being actuated, in their treatment of those addicted to narcotics, by both "puritanism and imaginative literature." In short, we are all prone to think that the victim of morphin or of cocain is a sinner rather than a patient; we are mixing up morals and pathology. The average physician, says Mr. Wright, gives comparatively no thought to the subject: he regards it, not as a branch of his own profession, but as a semisocial problem for economists and lawmakers. When a drug-addict applies to him for relief, he indulges in a moral reprimand and recommends a sanitarium. He does not realize that the question is as much a medical one as the question of any ordinary and prevalent disease. And even the drug specialist, who does profess to know something about the subject, errs in the same way, Mr. Wright avers. He says:

> "I have yet to read one book written by these experimenters which does not show strong influences of the literary superstition regarding drugs and their effects. Consequently the results have been far from satisfactory. Drug-addiction is a disease. The fact that it is self-imposed does not alter its status, any more than self-imposed indigestion changes the character of dyspepsia. And until doctors so regard it there will be little success in its treatment. Just so long as the drug-habit is approached socially or morally, just so long will it evade being conquered.
>
> "A wholly impersonal and scientific attitude is indeed difficult under the present circumstances, and I do not wish these remarks to be considered as malignantly critical of those men who are now working along this line. They are confronted by many obstacles and difficulties—by public opinion, by apathy in the very profession to which they should look for assistance, by generations of false conceptions, by a miasma of unreasoning puritanism which tends to obscure the unsentimental truth, by hasty and *ex cathedra* legislation, by a colossal mass of literary superstitions, and by the contradicting and deceiving evidence which the subject itself presents."

The so-called moral effects of drug-addiction Mr. Wright regards as wholly illusory. Some of them are due simply to the fact that the drug disease is a painful one.

> "The truth of the matter is that the criminal acts of drug-addicts which can be directly traced to the use of narcotics are not the symptoms of the drug-habit, but, on the contrary, are the symptoms of indigestion, mucous diarrhea, and nervous collapse. It is unnecessary here to go into so common a subject as the irresponsibility of persons in excruciating pain. A man in a common state of mental irritation or anger will do things for which he is thoroughly ashamed when he has become rational. Why, therefore, should a man be condemned as a moral degenerate who commits crimes in a state of almost unbearable physical agony—especially as those crimes have a direct bearing on his recovery? . . . . . .
>
> "I will go so far as to say that no physician has yet shown the morally degenerating action of drugs. I have inspected scores of cases wherein there has been the hypothesis of moral decrepitude, and I have failed to find a single convincing piece of evidence. If, as is so often claimed, moral degeneracy sets in and the user is deprived of all sense of decency and will-power, how can any cure be effected? Why, in fact, should a cure be attempted? Will relieving a man of drugs recreate this high moral sense?
>
> "The inconsistencies of the present system are too numerous to record. A new attitude is needed. And the first consideration toward an intelligent conception of the subject is to rid one's mind once for all of the moral superstition in regard to drugs; for there is no convincing proof that drug-using and moral degeneracy are any more related than any trying disease and morality are related. Until we reach a state of ignorant barbarism where one will punish men for acts under extreme physical duress—such as those committed by a man lost at sea and crazed with thirst—it would be more in keeping with the age of enlightenment to regard the acts of drug-users crazed by enforced abstinence in the same light as we do the acts of any other victims of physical and mental suffering."

Mr. Wright regards the "tapering-off" method as the logical one for the cure of the habit, and he devotes several pages to marshaling the reasons for his belief. He says here, among other things:

> "It is essential in the treatment and cure of narcotic drug-addicts that there should exist a conscientious and earnest desire to be free of the drug; and this desire can be and often is created in the patient by giving him a clear understanding of the fatal effects upon his body by his continuing to use the drug, and also by impressing upon him the fact that a cure is not painful. The average drug-addict shrinks from a cure because of the suffering he imagines to be connected with it, and which actually does accompany it when the physician is ignorant of the proper methods."

"SCRAMBLING" SCIENCE

"SCRAMBLED SCIENCE" is what we are getting in our high and preparatory schools, according to Prof. R. A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago. In an address made to the Lake Superior Teachers' Association and printed in *School Science and Mathematics* the speaker, himself one of the most noted American men of science, vigorously states his belief that our national prestige depends on our ability to master and apply nature's laws. This means some instruction in science for our boys and girls. In our attempt to give it, Professor Millikan says, we are "scrambling" it—mixing up different sciences and different methods in such a way that the result is merely a confusion of ideas. Said the speaker:

> "Can there be the slightest doubt that our ability as a nation to keep in the forefront of human progress is going to be very nearly proportional to our success in mastering nature's laws and in applying them in our industries and our commerce? This is what has determined national greatness in the past century, and it is what, in all human probability, will determine it in the next. Whether it be in the struggles of peace or of war, it is in the long run the nation which knows which wins. And the nation which knows not is doomed. England's industrial supremacy has rested upon what? Upon Watt and Faraday. It was no accident that these were Britons. Britain is because these men and others like them were. Germany's recent commercial prosperity has come from what? Largely from her chemical Ph.D.'s. Without these chemists and their power to get nitrogen from the air, Germany in this war would long since have gone under. We as a people have had some scientific successes, but we must have many more if we are even to survive. I am proud to be able to say that the great science and the great art of speech-transmission, to cite one example, are wholly American. There is not a foreign thread anywhere in the fabric of its development. It was conceived independently by the two Americans, Bell and Gray, immensely extended by Pupin with his loading coils, and the chapter has now been closed in a sense by the practically perfect transmission of undistorted speech without wires a third of the way around the earth by a group of American Ph.D.'s and engineers, three or four of whom, I am proud to say, have taken their degrees at the University of Chicago. This is a great achievement, and one which augurs well for our future, but it is not enough to secure it. Our national prosperity—yes, our national life itself—depends upon our further success in stimulating and rendering effective scientific and industrial research, and this in turn depends upon the appreciation and fostering of science by the king of our great land—the common people. And where are they going to get that appreciation and that willingness to foster, save in the public schools?"

Are they getting it? asks Professor Millikan. He answers by pointing to the fact that as soon as science ceases to be obligatory in the schools, the pupils generally drop it. The common assumption is that the pupils are not interested in science as it is taught. Hence the doctors are "bringing up all sorts of sugar-coated pills, which are guaranteed to be palatable, whether efficacious or not." He goes on:

> "One says: Drop out a formal physics course entirely, and

slip in the principles of physics while the children are running their toy motors or their automobiles. I shall call this remedy 'toy science,' and I use the term merely to describe, not to derogate. Another labels his remedy 'project science,' and argues that, while the pupils are figuratively swallowing a delightful tennis game, it is possible, unknown to them, to slip in a spoonful or two of the wholesome castor-oil of physics. A third scrambles all the sciences into a delicious potpourri, and calls it 'general science.'"

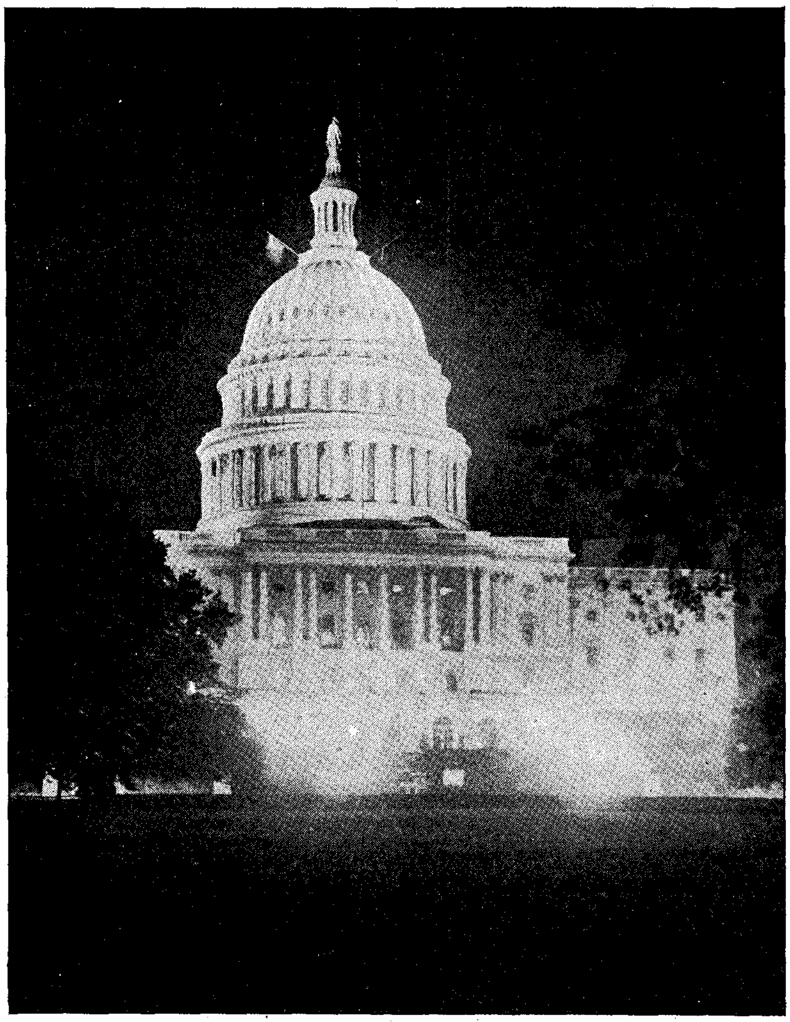
Professor Millikan, however, does not credit the diagnosis that leads to these proposed remedies. If the small number of those who elect science argues lack of interest in it, how about Latin? This language is studied by 60 per cent. of high-school students. Does this mean that they are vitally interested in it? The trouble is not with lack of interest, we are assured, but is due to crowding the sciences into the last high-school year, and to the expansion of the curriculum, which pushes them out altogether because they "have been put up in tabloid form instead of being made a sequence." The colleges have helped by dropping out physics as one of their entrance requirements. What shall we do? At any rate, says Professor Millikan, let us not try to do several incompatible things at once. If we must "scramble" our sciences by teaching them all together in a course of "general" science, let us not follow this by an attempt to "unscramble" them by teaching them separately. He says:

"From whatever point of view we look at it, the 'general science' course introduced into the curriculum along with the individual sciences represents a woful educational and economic waste for those students who take the full high-school course, and it is these students alone who are under discussion in the present address. The two methods simply will not mix. The scrambling of the sciences in the early years of the course and unscrambling of them in the later is like a new patch on an old garment. It is wrong in principle and pernicious in practise. The only possible alternatives are to present the whole high-school science course in the scrambled form, or else to scramble none of it. As to the former plan, it has not thus far been suggested, and if it were I should not expect it to be carried out.

"My own plan, and here I come to what seems to me to be the remedy for the existing situation, is not to scramble the sciences at all, at least so far as a text is concerned, but, first, to let the student begin a definite systematic course in science the year he enters the high school, and a course the end of which he will be given to understand is at least two or three years ahead. In a word, I would have done with the pellet form of science instruction. I anticipate no difficulty in getting students to enter such a course. Indeed, every principal knows that his advice determines quite largely the average student's so-called choices."

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL DOME

THE OLD METHOD OF ILLUMINATION was to make the illuminated objects sources of light—to cover them with lamps or to install great search-lights upon them. This illuminates the surrounding region rather than the object that it is desired to make conspicuous. The later way is better—to place the lights outside of the object and so direct their rays upon it that it will shine forth in glory while the sources of illumination are hidden. This is the method now used to illuminate the Capitol dome at Washington. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, June 2):



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"A RADIANT MONUMENT TO FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY."

"Against the somber shadows of night, at this critical moment in our history, the inspiring white dome of our Capitol at Washington, high above the Federal City, stands resplendent in rays of shining light—a radiant monument to freedom and democracy. The plans for illuminating the Capitol dome were perfected for the recent inauguration of President Wilson, and the spectacular results were so satisfactory that the system has been made permanent.

"Flood-lighting was the method used to illuminate the great dome, which is 135 feet in diameter at the base, 218 feet high above the roof, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of 'Freedom.' Eighty-four . . . projectors, each one equipped with a 400-watt . . . lamp, were used. These projectors were placed in four banks, located about two hundred feet from the dome, on the corners of the House and Senate wings. By placing the projectors in these positions it was possible to throw the light from different directions on the thirty-six columns at the base (representing the thirty-six States in the Union at the time the Capitol was designed), and thus eliminate excessively dense shadows. Some shadows are desirable to bring out the architectural beauty, but if the shadows are too pronounced they become objectionable.

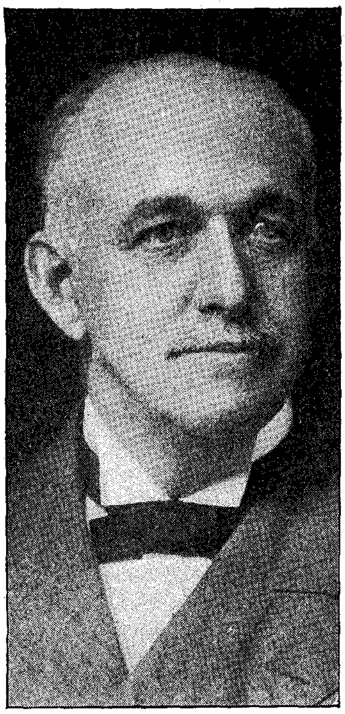
"The building proper was also lighted to a low intensity, to form a setting for the dome and to relieve the contrast between a very light dome and a dark building. The building is about 750 feet long and 250 feet wide. The central portion, or main building, is of sandstone painted white, and the House and Senate wings at the ends are of white marble. Surrounding the building on three sides is a wide concourse bounded by a parapet. Thirty-four flood-lighting projectors, each equipped with a 400-watt flood-lighting lamp, were mounted on the ornamental posts that are placed on this parapet. These posts were originally designed to take large opal globes. Most of these globes were removed and blocks of treated wood were placed in the fitters to which the projectors were bolted.

"This illumination has attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment not only from residents of Washington, but from the thousands of visitors from all parts of the country and from abroad."

LETTERS - AND - ART

WHEN A "ROMNEY" IS NOT A "ROMNEY"

IN SPITE OF THE WAR the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Great Britain with the brilliant judge and counsel thereof, together with some of the foremost art-critics of England, recently spent seven days, amid much gaiety, in determining the authenticity of a picture sold by an English firm to Mr. Henry E. Huntington, the American millionaire collector. The picture went into court an alleged Romney and it emerged an undoubted Ozias Humphry, to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Justice Darling, who also exprest the hope that the famous critic, Sir William Redmond, might share his convictions. Sir William had, however, said in course of the trial that God Almighty couldn't convince him that Romney hadn't painted the picture. The work in question had been represented to Mr. Huntington as the portraits of Mrs. Siddons, the famous tragic actress, and her sister, Fanny Kemble. It had been brought to this country and exhibited at the Metropolitan Club, where "some American scare-journalist" first questioned the attribution. When the owner's faith in his purchase, which had represented the sum of $100,000, was unsettled, he returned the canvas to the firm of London dealers from whom he had acquired it and instituted the suit just tried. The moral of the question, according to Mr. Thomas G. Jackson, who writes to the London *Times*, is that "the picture is as good now as when he bought it." Some artistic faults were indeed pointed out by the plaintiff's witnesses, "but it is not of them that he complains, and they are only used as an argument against the painter being Romney." Plaintiff's witnesses, under the revised attribution—Humphry, indeed, was a contemporary and friend of Romney—place a value of $2,000 upon the picture, and at that rate Mr. Jackson thinks it can't be very bad; "but whether good or bad, its badness was not detrimental in the owner's eyes so long as he believed it to be a genuine Romney. His grievance, therefore, simply comes to this: that he paid £19,600 for a name, and that, after all, he has not got it." Mr. Jackson proceeds:



THE AMERICAN COLLECTOR,

Mr. Henry E. Huntington, who recovered in an English court one hundred thousand dollars paid for the canvas bought as a Romney.

> "It is difficult to feel any pity for a man in such a case. If he likes to risk his money on such a speculation, that is his affair; he must take his chance. But the question is of much wider importance than the matter of Mr. Huntington and his picture. It involves the whole aspect of art in the public eye. So long as men follow the lead of art-critics and dealers, instead of learning to form their own judgment on what is offered them, so long will works of art be judged on false grounds, and be admired or decried, not on their merits, but according to the trade valuation. I have known a man form his library in the same way, buying what his bookseller told him he ought to have, and storing his shelves with works he never read, but which he was told ought to be in every gentleman's library. And in the same way a collector buys a work of art not because he likes it, but as a commercial transaction, because he is told by the dealer he ought to have it. There is a story of a well-known picture-dealer—I suppress his name—who was anxious to be introduced to Charles Dickens. After having succeeded he was asked his experience of the interview. He said: 'Well, Mr. Dickens is a very clever man, but there is one thing I can do which Mr. Dickens could not do: he could not persuade a man to buy a picture he did *not* want.'
>
> "This is an illustration of modern patronage of art; and till the public learn to judge for themselves, instead of waiting to be told whether they may like a thing or not, so long will these monstrous bargains for the mere shadow of a name continue, and so long will true art fail to be appreciated on its merits."

The monetary history of the picture, as revealed by evidence at the trial, is interesting. It was probably part of the estate of the artist bequeathed to his natural son, Mr. Upcott, and sold at Christie's for less than fifteen dollars, for the records of the sale showed that the items "ranged from £2 18*s*. to half a crown." It then lapsed into a long obscurity. When the defendants of the suit acquired the picture it was cataloged as a "Sir Joshua Reynolds" and was bought "cheaply" by them, whereupon they discovered the name "Romney" on the plaque attached to the frame. "The type of frame was not popular in America" [period 1776], said the defendant's counsel, Mr. Scott, "a Louis XV. frame being preferred." The hilarity of the justice conducting the trial may be inferred from these extracts from the London *Times's* law report:

> "MR. JUSTICE DARLING—'I can quite understand that Americans would not exactly have an affection for George III.' (Laughter.)
>
> "MR. SCOTT—'Especially in the year in question.' (Laughter.)
>
> "SIR JOHN SIMON [Mr. Huntington's counsel]—'1776 was the year of the Fourth of July!'
>
> "Mr. Scott went on to say that the frame was sent to auctioneers and sold with the plaque on it. That was complete proof of the defendants' *bona-fides*.
>
> "MR. JUSTICE DARLING—'It also shows that picture-dealers attach no importance to the names which people have stuck on picture-frames.'
>
> "Mr. Scott explained that the frame and plaque were sold to a dealer who cut down the frame to use it for a Rubens picture. On the plaque he painted 'P. P. Rubens.'
>
> "MR. JUSTICE DARLING—'Like the chest of drawers in "The Deserted Village," it "contrived a double debt to pay."'
>
> "Mr. Scott, continuing, said that when the picture was bought by the Adams family in 1875, the word 'Romney' must have been on the plaque. The disputed picture was sent to Paris and thence to America, where it was bought by Mr. Huntington. It was taken to his rooms in the Metropolitan Club, and a number of people saw it, including Mr. Joseph Duveen, who was a good judge. No suggestion, however, was made that it was not a Romney.
>
> "MR. JUSTICE DARLING—'You could scarcely expect a man's friends to tell him that a picture for which he had just paid £20,000 was not what he thought it was.' (Laughter.)
>
> "Mr. Scott read a letter from Mr. Roberts, in which the writer attributed the suggestion that the picture was not by Romney to 'some American scare-journalist.'
>
> "MR. JUSTICE DARLING—'It may console "the American scare-journalist" to know that he has the president of the Royal Academy and several Royal Academicians on his side.' (Laughter.)
>
> "Mr. Scott said that Sir William Richmond had given

evidence on commission that he was satisfied that the picture was by Romney, and that the portraits were those of Mrs. Siddons and Fanny Kemble. The witness had himself known two members of the Kemble family.

"Mr. Justice Darling—'He is certainly very confident. In fact, he got quite blasphemous about it. He said that if God Almighty told him that it had not been painted by Romney he would have contradicted him.' (Laughter.)

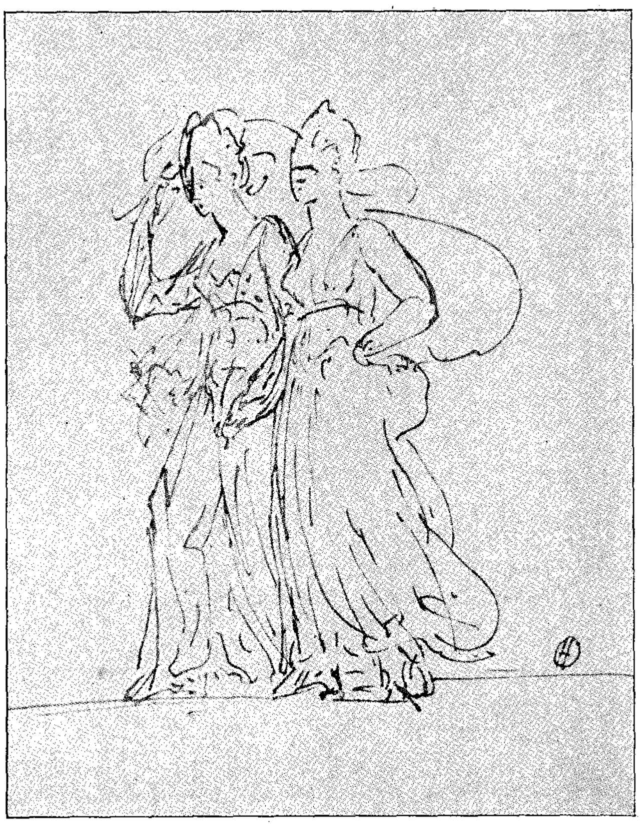
"In conclusion, counsel suggested that the explanation of the disputed picture was that when Romney returned from Italy in 1775 he was under French and Italian influence and was fired with the ambition to paint great imaginative pictures. No sitters came to him at that time. He got to know Mrs. Siddons and he devoted his idle hours to painting her and her sister in a fancy picture which he thought was great art. The picture might be described as a deviation from the true voyage of Romney's artistic career."

Later, when Mr. A. L. Baldry, a painter and art-critic, gave his testimony the gaiety of the Court broke out again:

"Mr. Alfred Lys Baldry said that he was a painter and he had devoted thirty-five years of his life to art-criticism. He had been art-critic of *The Globe* and was the author of many books on art. In May, 1915, he examined the disputed picture. It seemed to be probably an early Romney. He was assisted to that conclusion by the general characteristics, technical quality, details of drawing, and color of the picture.

"The witness went on to say that there was bad drawing characteristic of Romney in the picture. The right arm, which was extended, must have been attached to the left shoulder-blade. (Laughter.) It was about half the length that it ought to be. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Justice Darling—'I begin to doubt how the picture can be "one of the finest works of his best period."'



THE ORIGINAL SKETCH,

With the signature "O. H.," that established the real authorship of the picture. This was brought to light after leading British art-critics had sworn they believed the picture by Romney.

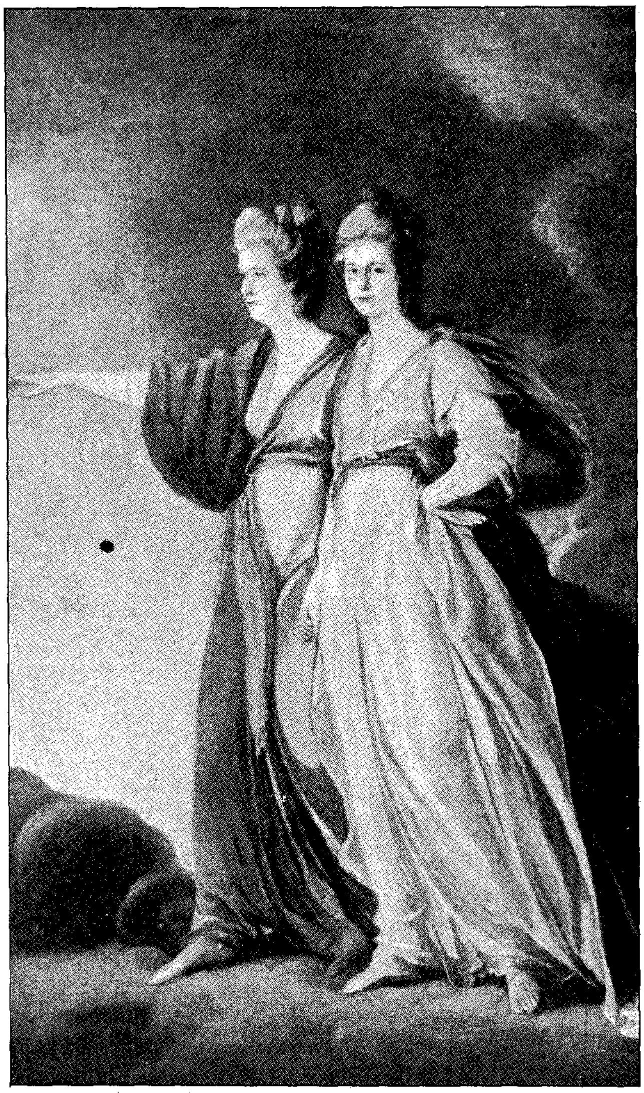
"The witness said that he thought that Ozias Humphry drew far too well to be guilty of the many errors of draftsmanship in the disputed work.

"Sir John Simon (cross-examining)—'If that is a portrait of Mrs. Siddons have you ever considered what she is likely to be saying to her outstretched hand?'—'No.'

"Sir John Simon—'All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten it.' (Laughter.)

"Mr. Justice Darling—'I thought that you were going to say: "Out, damned spot."' (Laughter.)

"Sir John Simon—'That would not be an observation which it would be right for counsel to make.' (Laughter.)"



NO LONGER A ROMNEY.

When this picture of the Sisters Waldegrave, by Ozias Humphry, was supposed to be a portrait of Mrs. Siddons and her sister by Romney, it was accounted worth $100,000.

The London *Times*, editorially, scores various aspects of the trial, meting out its reprimand to plaintiff, justice, and counsel alike:

"The extreme confidence with which a number of witnesses who have devoted years to the study of art, and more particularly to the study of Romney, were ready to affirm that Humphry's work is, past question, an original Romney is nothing new. The fallibility of expert judgment in matters of art has long been notorious, and a single mistake, however serious, need not necessarily cast discredit on the skill of those who make it. The experts who blundered in this instance may feel a little sore. But there is balm in Gilead. They have erred, indeed, but to find consolation they have only to recall the history of the bust by Richard Lucas, with two square yards of British quilting material in its inside, that Dr. Bode bought as a Leonardo da Vinci for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in 1908. The Prussian House of Lords, it will be remembered, afterward affirmed by vote, in the teeth of the evidence, that the English artist's work—stuffing, presumably, and all—is, and remains, a Leonardo. The lesson for experts from these and other cases is the old lesson—not to be too 'cocksure' in their opinions, and, still more, not to be too positive in stating them. Purchasers who overhastily rely upon individual experts' opinions must expect now and then to find that they have paid tens of thousands of pounds for what is worth but a few hundreds. It is not always possible to obtain positive proof that the goods delivered are by no means the goods which they thought that they had bought, and which they had proudly exhibited to their brother millionaires as examples of their good fortune and their cultivated taste. It is thought that not a few prefer to pocket the loss rather than confess that they have paid the price of genuine old masters for copies, 'fakes,' or works by inferior artists. This want of moral courage is regrettable, no doubt, as an encouragement to the astute dealers who sometimes prey upon vanity and ignorance, but at least it has the advantage of saving us from a series of such displays in court as that which has, not inappropriately, come to a 'dramatic end.' It was not altogether an edifying display. The Judge deservedly enjoys a high reputation, among those most competent to form an opinion, for many qualities befitting his great office; but he does not improve it with the outside public, and still less with the profession, by the manner in which he too often chooses to conduct certain cases. Wit and humor are excellent gifts, and we should be sorry to see them banished from the courts, or even from the pulpit. But they should be subdued to what they work in. The presence of a crowd of fashionable women come to hear a constant exchange of witticisms—some of which plainly bear the mark of previous elaboration—between counsel and the Bench does not promote the dispatch of business or increase the respect of the public for the administration of the law."

NEW HANDS ACROSS THE SEA—Hope is exprest that the schools of England and America may hereafter join in a celebration of May 3 as Shakespeare day. Such a celebration was inaugurated in London, and a feature of it was the graceful compliment to our Ambassador, Mr. Walter H. Page, who was presented with a rare second folio edition of the plays. The London *Times* tells us that the ceremony was held at King's College, in the Strand, in the presence of such eminent people as Sir A. Pearce-Gould, Vice-Chancellor of London University; Professor Gollancz, president of the Shakespeare Association; Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. H. B. Irving, and Mr. H. G. Wells. We read:

"Professor Gollancz, president of the Shakespeare Association, said that Mr. Page's presence showed that the meeting was not only an appeal to the British Empire, but to the whole English-speaking world. He mentioned that to show their appreciation of Mr. Page's efforts in connection with Shakespeare day, they felt that they must have a tangible covenant. They were successful in obtaining a second folio edition of Shakespeare, which had been presented to the British Red Cross Society, and this, together with a copy of Shakespeare's Sonnets, they were asking Mr. Page to accept 'as a symbol of the oneness of purpose uniting the English-speaking peoples in the brotherhood of arms for the ideals of humanity.' One of the mottoes inscribed in the volume, '*Spe labor levis*,' the professor explained, was the motto of Col. John Page, the founder of the house of Page in America, and they felt that 'Hope makes toil light' was a fitting motto for the new Allies at this time.

"Mr. Edmund Gosse explained how the second folio came into his hands for the Red Cross Society, and Sir Charles Wakefield, who was Lord Mayor at the time of the Skakespeare Tercentenary, handed the volumes to Mr. Page amid aloud applause.

"Mr. Page, who was received with cheers, said he deeply appreciated the compliment paid to him. Had he earned it he should value it most highly, but since he had not earned it he valued it still more highly. It was impossible to give one volume to 100,000,000 people, but he happened to be the beneficiary of that physical impossibility. Touching on Professor Gollancz's reference to his ancestors, he said he was proud of that because they were English. 'Their descendants are still English,' he said. 'I do not mean, of course, politically. I do mean in all the noble aspirations of our race.' That present, coming to him from that English association, would make that day memorable not only to him, but to his children after him.

"Mr. Page suggested that the proposed resolution as to Shakespeare day should include an appeal to the schools of the United States. He took the opportunity of assuring them, on behalf of all his countrymen, that their example in establishing a Shakespeare day would be gratefully followed by them."

A GERMAN DEFENSE OF MOLIÈRE

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY has held the boards despite all hate for England, and his French compeer, Molière, has recently appeared at the Berlin Deutsches Theater through his play, "The Miser." But Mr. Carl Sternheim, his translator, not satisfied with rendering his French into German, undertook to adapt him as an aid to the understanding of Berlin audiences and enlisted Dr. Max Reinhardt to devise a new setting for the play. A writer in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, who gives this information, warns us not to suspect that Mr. Sternheim intended any offense to the genius of the French poet. In fact, his effort is inspired solely by zeal for Molière, whom he describes as "the most brilliant constellation not only of the literary firmament of France, but of all Europe, hailed by Goethe as a sacred demigod to the Germans, victim during his life of the injustice of critics and the contempt of the nobility, and pursued until after his death by the hatred of the clergy." Nothing would have caused greater anguish to Mr. Sternheim than to see "Harpagon" coldly received, we are told, wherefore, on the evening preceding the first performance, he wrote in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that one can not understand anything of the work of the poet if one does not know the history of his period, if one does not put oneself back to that year of 1670, "when the brilliance of the *Roi-Soleil* reached even the least of Frenchmen, and when it was necessary to have an almost superhuman audacity to tell the truth about themselves to such proud people."

In order to lighten the task of the Berlin public, Mr. Sternheim found it necessary to clarify the original text, elaborate certain scenes which seemed to him too short, shade the sentiment of certain characters, and finally to change the *dénouement*, which general opinion, he claims, in this play, as in all Molière's, is the weak point of the author. Nevertheless, this preparedness did not disarm Berlin criticism, for the *Berliner Tageblatt*, to which Mr. Sternheim addrest himself, publishes a purported letter from Molière, which exhibits a Teutonic effort to see the situation Gallically:

"My dear Mr. Sternheim:

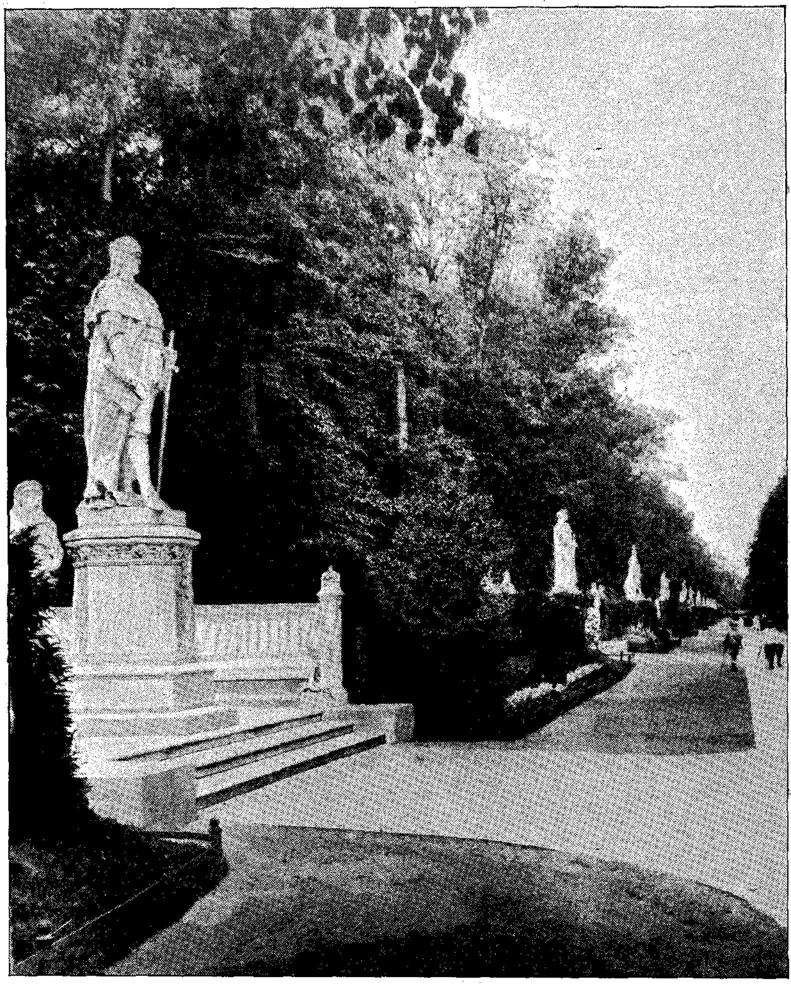
"I have heard up here that you had taken me under your wing, and, thanks to the power that we dwellers in Heaven have to visit occasionally the planet which we have left, I saw and heard your adaptation of my play, 'The Miser.' I shall not tell you the feelings of an old Parisian, who, in the midst of war, finds himself translated into German for the German public. One remains French always. But can one refuse respect to a people, besieged on all sides, who strive to maintain intellectual union and interest in the beautiful, no matter from what section it may come?

"Yet, while I am a Frenchman, I am also a European, and I should take off my hat willingly before an impartiality so free from prejudice, but even in France I should draw to myself posthumous blame. Nevertheless, I do not write to speak to you of this, but of the House of Molière. I should like to ask you, my dear Charles, why you have gone to the trouble to *bearbeiten*, or, as you say, adapt, my work. . . . You the Berliner and I the Parisian—both have in common some family strain. It shows itself in the gift you have to see the human heart through the envelop of the body and in your art to chastise vice while seeming merely to laugh at it. These are gifts that no ethnographical or geographical boundary limits. Our ancestor, the Athenian Aristophanes, possest them as do we.

"But, because of this great resemblance between us, why do you write my plays and not your own? You should produce very good ones. Why not build a House of Sternheim instead of destroying the House of Molière? Now that 'The Miser' has been playing two hundred years, I begin to see that there may be some defects in it. No work is perfect. But, my dear *confrère*, you know as well as I the 'Venus de Milo.' She has no arms, and yet there has never been a sculptor, a savant, or an archeologist who has tried to furnish her with an *ersatz*. I am sure, my dear Sternheim, that you will agree with me that it is better this lady should remain armless, for there are things, you know, that one likes better unfinished than finished."

"THE FUTURE OF GERMAN FORM"

AN ARTISTIC as well as a political domination of the world seems to have been a part of the original German scheme. At least Mr. Charles Whibley deduces this purpose from the statements of a German book, published since the war began, under the title "The Future of German Form." "Whether they are suited, by their traditions or their achievements, for this delicate mission," he observes, "matters not to them." They regard whatever is German as sacred, and "they are determined (or they were before they began to feel the weight of the Allies' blows) to force the thing which they call 'German art' down the throat of Europe." In *The Daily Mail* (London), where his articles are signed "An Englishman," Mr. Whibley writes:



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THE SIEGES-ALLEE.

Created by the Kaiser and adorned with effigies of his ancestors, it stands for the non-Germanic world as the acme of bad taste.

"Did any glimmer of humor light up their dull brains, they dared not pretend to such an absurdity. But the Germans can not laugh at themselves, and doubtless when the official critic tells them that it is their destiny to improve the taste of the world they are willing to believe him.

"'German art,' says this profound writer, inspired, no doubt, by the All-Highest, 'is above all the art of the Germans. It is as much separated, of course, from the art of other nations as the Germans are separated from the inhabitants of other lands.' I agree with the writer, and, remembering the familiar specimens of German art, as well as familiar specimens of the German race, I think that the inhabitants of other lands are to be congratulated. German art, in other words, is national. It has nothing to do with the effete culture of Western Europe, and after the war its champions believe that it will flourish exceedingly in defiance of tradition.

"But the Germans are not content to support a national art of their own. They would, if they could, transplant it forcibly to other lands where, obviously, it would not be national at all. In their blindness of eye and heart they do not understand that the thing they call German art, which is no art at all, would be unacceptable elsewhere. It is their own, they brag, and therefore of universal worth. Once more they assert that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. They would deny to others the sense of 'nationality' which they claim for themselves, and thus they help us to understand why the processes of clear and reasonable thought are impossible for them."

The "State-fed" critic whom Mr. Whibley quotes—"Herr Mathesius is his irrelevant name"—runs on with the customary inflation, saying: "Great is the goal at which we aim. It is worth more than to master the world, to finance it, to give it laws, to overwhelm it with goods and wares. It is to give the world vision. Truly, the people which first achieves this will stand upon the pinnacle of the earth, and the German must be that people." To all of which Mr. Whibley replies:

"This is the worst threat that ever the *Boche* has hurled at his enemies. Never was a stronger reason alleged for fighting on till the day of victory. That the Allies should accept their vision from the Huns, should account beautiful what seems beautiful to the Kaiser and his people, would be the gravest tragedy which ever overtook the sons of men. We think of the Sieges-Allee and tremble.

"But the Germans in their presumption know not what they say. They are like savages who think that a head-dress of shells is handsomer than a diamond tiara merely because they made it themselves. They forget that they belong to the one country which has no artistic traditions at all. France and Italy, Spain and England, can look back with pride upon the history of their arts. Germany, not yet emerged from barbarism, could never do more than shock the nerves of those who were once emboldened by curiosity to visit her cities. We reject her ridiculous taste as we reject her bad morals and her disgraceful manners. When once the war is over we shall think no more about her and her national art and her national literature. She will have as little place in our lives as in our commerce. And she will keep her esthetics where she will keep her conceptions of law and justice—for home consumption only."

REIMS, A PANTHEON—A pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy is the purpose to which the Cathedral of Reims will be dedicated in the future. The French Government has signified this intention to the headquarters of the French Restoration Fund at Washington. It is proposed that the cathedral shall not be restored, but that "representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle-flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be formerly dedicated as a monument to the heroic dead." The idea will commend itself to every Allied soldier and sympathizer on both sides of the world, says the New York *Evening Sun*, "as of deepest understanding and of complete precision in that matter of enlightened judgment which we call 'taste.'" And—

"To such a shrine the world will continue to go reverently, observing what ruin men inspired with the fury of beasts have made of a great monument of religion, upon which the flowers of man's most beautiful art had been heaped. Under those broken arches, between those shattered walls, whose wondrous windows were shot out like men's eyes by the German invader of consecrated ground—will hang the battle-flags of the Allied Powers which united to fight with St. George and St. Denis and the Maid, to keep the world safe for freedom and for free peoples."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

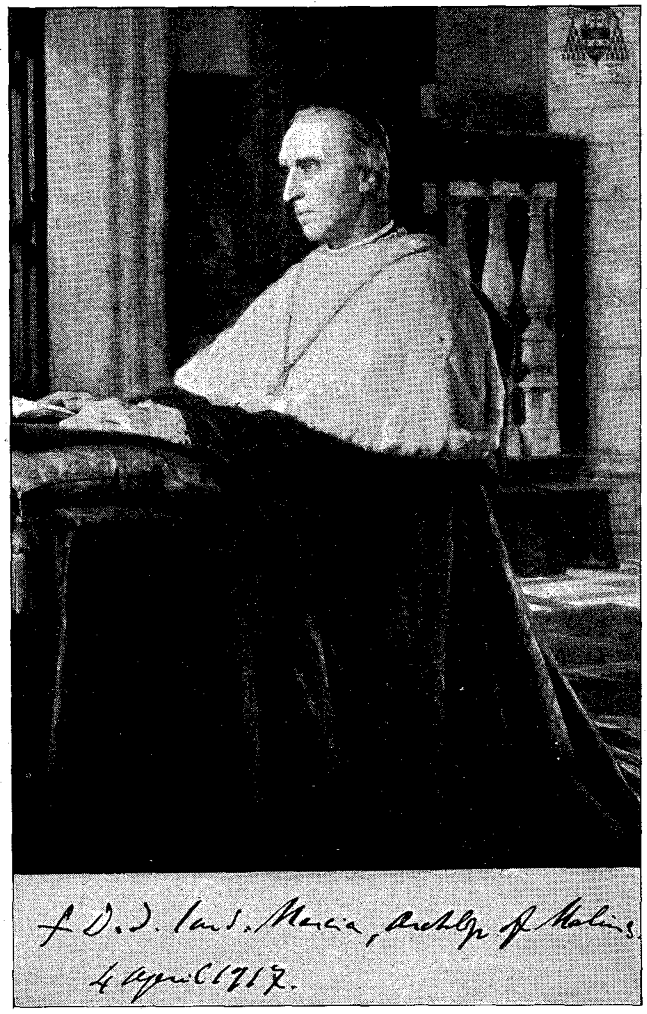
MERCIER TO GERMAN CATHOLICS

CARDINAL MERCIER *is* past master in the art of treading on German toes. A recent letter of his is said by a German newspaper to have reached "the climax of abuse," and the New York *Sun* observes that "the distinguished Belgian churchman must have come near to doing the subject justice." The letter, which is one of the series of pastoral epistles sent out at intervals, has only reached this country in extracts, but these, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "make it easy to understand why the German authorities endeavored to suppress it." The letter was inspired by what the English Catholic paper, *The Tablet* (London), describes as a peace-maneuver in "the form of machinations for the winning over of Continental Catholics." Some members of the Center party have formed a committee for the "cultivation and restoration of good relations" with Belgium, "whose neutrality," adds *The Tablet*, "when it suited them, Germany violated without a word of protest from the men who are now asking the Belgians to take their hands red with blood of their countrymen." Whether this profest aim "is sincere or merely a cloak for further penetration, peaceful or otherwise, is not yet known for certain," observes *The Tablet*, "but it is suspected, and has been characterized in the terms it deserves by Cardinal Mercier." Herewith is given an excerpt from the Cardinal's letter to the deans and parish priests of his diocese:

"The Catholics from over the frontier, who found no word of disapproval for the slaughter perpetrated by the Germans when they invaded Belgium, shot down our priests, and set fire to our open towns; these same Catholics, who represented the criminals as innocent, and for three years have watched with folded arms the torture of a formerly friendly people, are now singing songs of praise about Christian brotherhood, peace, and forgetting the past. Our duty, however, is to press for the restoration of violated right, the punishment of the guilty, and the devising of means to render the repetition of such crimes impossible. The hour for showing compassion can not strike before the wrong is confest, contrition is exprest, and the penance imposed is accepted."

Some other extracts, with comment, appear in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The undaunted prelate does, indeed, use great plainness of speech in describing the original crime against Belgium, and the atrocities committed upon the innocent inhabitants by German soldiers when 'they shot our priests and set fire to our open towns and defenseless villages.' But his main purpose is to preach sound Catholic doctrine to those Catholic ecclesiastics in Germany who have been saying that the past must be forgiven and no feeling of vengeance cherished. Cardinal Mercier goes to St. Thomas Aquinas to prove that 'the will to avenge evil, having respect to order and justice, is a virtuous action.' It is a righteous anger against iniquity which still blazes in the hearts of Belgians, declares the Cardinal, and 'their tears, their strength, their fortune, their blood do not seem to them too high a price for the triumph of their right and the guaranty of their independence.' By this utterance the spiritual leader of the Belgians once more displays his intrepidity and the loftiness of his soul. In the face of armed might he asserts, with the English poet, 'still clings the question, Will not God do right?'"


† D. J. Card. Mercier, Archbp. of Malines.
4 April 1917.

WHO FEARS NO GERMAN.

The Belgian Cardinal who teaches German Catholics when the will to vengeance is a virtue. A portrait sent specially for LITERARY DIGEST readers in appreciation of their gifts for Belgian relief.

That the Cardinal does not seem to have exaggerated any of the miseries and crimes suffered by the Belgian people is evidenced by the testimony given at the trial of Dr. Ivers, one of the chief agents of their terrorizing. This worthy, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the London *Times* and the New York *Sun*, has been condemned by the Erste Landsgericht at Berlin for having extorted from the mother of a soldier $30,000 under threats. The trial revealed evidence that Ivers "is a chronic drunkard and morphin fiend," and by these revelations is thrown "a lurid light upon the German Government in its famous White Book." The dispatch goes on to shed further light:

"Dr. Ivers was especially appointed to direct the inquiries on which the White Book was based, and it was he who claimed to have discovered documentary evidence of the existence of Belgian *francs-tireurs*. He presided at the commission that inquired into the horrors of Louvain. It was such a man as this who presided at innumerable courts martial in Belgium, and on whose condemnation hundreds of Belgians were shot or imprisoned by the Germans. This worthy agent of the German Government was thus described by the German judge who sentenced him:

"'He trampled under the foot of lust of lucre the sacred functions with which he was invested. He acted in a way which, thank God, this tribunal has rarely seen exemplified. He abused in outrageous fashion the affection of a mother and the holy sentiments of the Catholic religion.'

"The lawyers whom Ivers employed to defend him took the stand that Ivers was one of those 'who could never work until he was half drunk.' Medical testimony was given to the effect that the man was a degenerate, 'possest of defects and vices which rendered all moral resistance very difficult for him.'

"The Dutch review, *Von Onzen Tijd*, says that no one could read the declaration of the German court in passing sentence 'that in inflicting punishment it had taken into account the services he had rendered to Germany' without a shudder as he thought of the fate of the unhappy Belgians who had to submit to the judgment of such a monster.

"The condemnation of Ivers, continues the Dutch publication, damns the 'German White Book' forever, and not a word of its findings can be accepted, for the man's colleagues must have known that they were working with a madman who never appeared among them unless he was drunk"

WHY REPRISALS ARE DEMANDED

THE PITIFUL PICTURE of the shattered schoolroom with its dead and mutilated babies of five to seven years torn to pieces by bombs from the German air-raid over London seems to settle the British mind to reprisals. "British public opinion is so strongly aroused," says a dispatch from London to the New York *Tribune*, "that the Government has been forced to act quickly and must hit hard." Hence "the British will carry air-reprisals well into German territory, if the Government's announcement in Parliament that 'effective steps against enemy air-raids will be taken' means what it is interpreted to mean." A meeting held in the London Opera-House "signalized a psychological change in the British temperament." A dispatch to the New York *Sun* notes this aspect of feeling:

> "Where heretofore England's spirit was to maintain the war on the principle of not allowing the enemy's most barbaric acts to bring forth similar tactics on the part of Great Britain, now the people all over the country want to make a practical lesson that will force the Hun to desist.
>
> "The meeting undoubtedly was representative of feeling in London. It is doubtful, however, whether the Government will adopt a campaign of reprisals to satisfy the popular demand in the southern part of England."

The scene which is the goading motive of this feeling in London is reported in the New York *Evening Post:*

> "The bombing of the schoolhouse was one of the most distressing features of the whole raid. The bomb struck the roof squarely, cutting clean through and passing through two classrooms, one above the other, killing some children, but sparing the majority. It finally exploded in a room on the ground floor where there were sixty-four children from five to seven years old, ten of whom were killed outright and all the others more or less injured.
>
> "The room was thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and the force of the explosion in such a confined area was terrific. A basin-shaped hole, several feet deep, was made in the floor. Most of the ceiling was brought down, and the furniture shattered into splinters. Some of the children were shockingly mutilated or lacerated, some stunned, and others buried in the wreckage. Screams and moans came from the sufferers, many of whom were crying distractedly for their mothers. Helpers who rushed in from the outside found four women teachers giving what help was possible to their little charges and trying to calm those who were only slightly hurt. Many of the children were lying limp across the shattered desks, bleeding from terrible wounds.
>
> "The helpers removed the victims as speedily as possible and, in the absence of ambulances, took the worst cases in tradesmen's carts to a hospital half a mile away. Some of the worst injured died afterward. In the meantime a crowd of women besieged the shattered building, searching excitedly for their children and creating distressing scenes. Some were almost insane from grief."

Commenting on the rage and horror excited in British minds, the New York *Times* asserts that "even now there is not so much a demand that the Germans be punished as that they be prevented, by the only argument they are expected to understand or heed, from repeating these abominable crimes." Going on—

> "And if reprisals in kind surely would have this preventive efficacy, they would be perfectly justified in both morals and law. That they would do so can be contended with something of plausibility, as no race would believe as sincerely as the Germans seemingly do in the power of 'frightfulness' to cow another people if that race were not conscious of such a possibility as regards itself. But this is a theory, not a certainty, and only as a last, desperate resort should a civilized nation enter on a competition in atrocities with one that has forfeited the right to bear that name."

The *Staats-Zeitung* (New York) considers the attack "entirely justified under the laws of war recognized by most nations, because London is fortified." This, of course, is the position of the German General Staff. *The Times* states the oft-repeated contention: "Of course London is not a fortified city, and still less a fort, and no military advantages not remote and oblique can be gained from dropping bombs on it." The *Staats-Zeitung* admits "that the effect of the attack fills the world with awe." Another word was found by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly Minister at The Hague, in his sermon at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, on June 17. He spoke of "the hypocrisy of the Kaiser, who referred familiarly to God while employing poison-gas, and quoted from the Bible while sending airplanes to kill women and children":

> "America must join with the others in ending the Potsdam gang, if the world is not to become a cage of wild beasts. The gang is against the laws of God. It is against the laws of all nations. It is using Christianity to bolster up a cause as infamous as men ever engaged in."

The *Staats-Zeitung* attempts a justification by recalling the Allied raid over Karlsruhe, not mentioning the long series of *Zeppelin*-raids over England and the Paris raid that preceded and provoked the Karlsruhe event:

> "The raid moves a certain section of the press to voice the deepest indignation—because the victims were Britons; the same press which parades its humanity had not a single word of indignation when the victims of a French air-raid were but Germans.
>
> "And at that time the Americans were not yet the allies of the English, the declaration of war had not yet been made; they could, without rendering themselves guilty of treasonable tendencies, express their sympathy and displeasure.
>
> "But they did not even then have any sympathy with the murdered women and children, because these were German women and children; they did not even then express displeasure at the raiders, because they were Frenchmen and Britons.
>
> "*The Evening Sun*, whose hatred of the Germans finds vent in the most venomous attempts at inciting the public, recently published the following article on its first page, in heavy type and special border, so as to make it particularly conspicuous:

A GERMAN "SUCCESS."

Here is the total of Germany's "success" in the air-raid on London yesterday as compiled from official data to-day:

KILLED—97:	INJURED—439:
Children, 26.	Children, 94.
Women, 16.	Women, 122.
Men, 55.	Men, 223.

The buildings damaged were of an utterly non-military character. Schoolhouses were included in those struck. Children's bodies are still buried beneath the wreckage.

> "We take the liberty to draw to the attention of *The Evening Sun* the date of another aerial raid of which *The Evening Sun* at the time took only casual notice in some hidden corner of its columns:

AN ALLIED "SUCCESS."

Here is the net result of the Anglo-French "success" in the air-raid on Karlsruhe July 22 (All Souls' day), according to official accounts:

DEAD—110:	WOUNDED—127
Children, 75.	Children, 79.
Women, 5	Women, 20.
Men, 30.	Men, 28

> "The damaged buildings were not of a military nature, because

they couldn't be, since Karlsruhe is an open city, is not fortified, and is of no military importance whatsoever. The fliers threw their bombs on the All Souls' day procession, on the unusually large throngs of passers-by, and on Hagenbeck's circus."

BILLY SUNDAY'S NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

CLOSING WITH A RELIGIOUS demonstration, "the most remarkable ever seen in New York," according to a member and supporter of the campaign, Billy Sunday ended his ten weeks' work in New York. Twenty-five thousand persons were reported present at the final meeting in the Tabernacle, and a farewell was given by people who "jumped upon the benches, cheered, applauded, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and a mighty chorus of voices took up the shout: 'Good-by, Billy, God bless you!'" The number of trail-hitters registers 98,264, and this his supporters declare to be the most successful campaign in the evangelist's career, judged by the number of converts or by the public appreciation exprest in the free-will offering. This amount totaled $110,000 and is said to be "more than twice as large as any previously reported in the evangelist's campaigns." Of this sum the percentage which is usually apportioned to Mr. Sunday as his personal compensation will be divided between the Red Cross and the Army Y. M. C. A. "Billy Sunday literally worked for nothing but glory in New York." These are the outstanding figures of the campaign about which there was much preliminary pessimism. Answering the question as to what he has done for New York, *The Tribune*, of this city, reports him as saying:

"I have delivered God's message to as many as I could reach. I have caused some of them to stop and think and pledge themselves to repent. I can't guarantee they'll repent; there's more hope for them, tho, than if they hadn't received the message. I've started things in New York; I've given hope to Churches that had none; I've done my bit as well as I can.

"It's up to the ministers now to save the souls that have indicated they want to be saved; I've turned over the names and addresses of thousands—I don't know how many thousands—of men and women who have given evidence of a desire to repent. These names have gone to the ministers in the districts where these people live; it's up to the ministers to keep them in the Church."

There is said to be no means of knowing how many sincere converts are included in the thousands of trail-hitters. We read in the *Tribune's* news columns:

"A great many undoubtedly have been deeply moved by the evangelist and have pledged themselves to obey his injunctions with the greatest sincerity and firmness of purpose. Hundreds of others have trod the sawdust trail 'as a joke,' 'because it's part of the show,' or merely because they found a certain amount of 'fun' derivable from the experience.

"Numbers carried the joke so far as to sign cards as converts, giving fictitious names and addresses and frivolous misstatements of their religious intentions. The percentage of genuine converts is estimated by the Sunday campaign committee to be at least 80; other estimates are from 60 per cent. to one-half, while less kindly critics of Sunday's evangelism express the belief that not more than 10 per cent. of his trail-hitters are 'good Church prospects.'"

Mr Sunday pays his compliments to New York and gratefully revises his first impressions. He declares that when he first saw the big building he believed "they were right when they called it the 'graveyard of evangelism.'" Further:

"No, sir, I didn't have any ambition to come here. But I did have an ambition to go where the Lord wanted me to go, and so I came and I knew the Lord would see me through.

"I was scared stiff until I got into the Tabernacle, where the folk were jammed in so hard you could hear the planks creak. They looked good to me, and, say, I found them easier to preach to than any I ever got up to talk to. They seemed to want to hear about God. I think New-Yorkers are keener than country folk; they are more used to seeing and hearing new things; they catch on quicker. They are so appreciative and responsive that it just drags the best out of you to preach to them. I couldn't give them any Class B stuff; not even when I was tired and wanted to.

"I shall never forget New York and the fine people I have met—people of prominence in business and society women. Say, the way some of these society women have worked in our women's meetings! I didn't think much of society women as a class, but I've got to revise that. They worked day in and day out, and no 'you pat me and I'll pat you' stuff, either.

"I found New York ready for the Word of God. The city has shown me that it is not the heartless metropolis it is so often pictured to be, but that its multitudes are not the proud, God-defying sinners they are supposed to be, but intensely human, lovable creatures of sin who don't glorify the devil and his works. New York has shown me that its Great White Way is not the pathway to hell that many believe. I know that many who walk the pavements of Broadway are as close to God as I am.

"And then New York has done for me what I shall never forget. It has opened up its homes to me and showered me with the noblest and kindliest hospitality that I've ever met with. I've met some of the biggest men in America here and they've shaken my hand and said they were glad to see me. And I've been glad to find them Christians for the most part, and all of them eager to have the Word of God spread out over the city.

"New York has given me more faith in men, in God's word, and in myself. I am sorry to leave, even for the West, which I know so well."

Two opinions on the effect of Mr. Sunday's words on the liquor-traffic are worth quoting. One is from Mr. William M. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York:

"I would say that the one thing which he has done and which can never be undone is, first, to create sentiment against the liquor-traffic, helping many people to realize for the first time its real iniquity, and making the traffic more horrible to those who have long vaguely recognized that it is evil; and then, secondly, he has developed a conviction in the minds and hearts of his hearers and those who read after him that it is not merely enough to hate the liquor-traffic or to be against it, but that it is everlastingly up to them to do something against it—specifically, to vote against it when the opportunity arises.

"It is not true that every city where Mr. Sunday has held a meeting has voted dry, because frequently other issues have come in; but most of them have, and under anything like normal conditions the influence of a Sunday revival is sufficient to turn the tide and carry the election dry where the vote otherwise would have been very close. . . . Experience shows that whatever Mr. Sunday's contribution to the antiliquor fight, it 'stays put.'"

Mr. Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, declares that "the brewers, as brewers, have nothing to say." And—

"so far as I have heard, Billy Sunday had no opposition from the saloon-keepers. Probably a good many of their patrons have been to hear, and maybe hit the trail; but, as in other cities he has visited, it is not likely their habits have changed much. When he talks about 'booze' he really isn't hitting very many people. Probably 75 per cent of his hearers take a glass of beer or wine occasionally, or even many of them habitually, but very few take more than is good for them."

Mr. Sunday will take a holiday before his next evangelistic work, tho even this may be curtailed to admit of visits to the army training-camps. It is even reported that Washington authorities have asked him to make a trip to the fighting countries on the Western front. We read:

"The idea of carrying the Gospel to the American troops has been on Sunday's mind, he said yesterday, ever since war was declared by the United States. George Sunday, Billy's son and campaign manager, discust the idea with the Washington authorities during a recent visit to the capital, and Billy's project was warmly encouraged.

"When the British war-commission was in this city recently General G. M. T. Bridges and other members of the body discust with Sunday the possibility of his going to England to preach. Sunday then said he would like to undertake the work if it could be made to fit in with his engagements in America."

CURRENT - POETRY

THE Baltimore *Sun* is so fortunate as to have as a regular contributor a poet as imaginative as he is prolific. Mr. Folger McKinsey writes probably more verse and certainly more good verse per week than any other poet writing English. His "Maryland Musings" column is always well worth reading—there is humor in it, the verses are cleverly turned, and every now and then there is a flash of real poetry. One of the latest successes of "The Benztown Bard," as Mr. McKinsey is called, is this delicate little summer-time fantasy.

THE LITTLE SILVER DAWN

BY FOLGER MCKINSEY

The little silver dawn
Has come dancing to the sill,
And her little silver feet
Are upon the faery hill—
For it's May upon the meadows
And the moon of May divine
Lends her silver to the morning
That her feet with dawn may shine!

She may be but a vision,
But I raise my head to see
How she ever laced those tangles
Of her hair in yonder tree.
For its little leaves are dancing
In the silver of the sun,
And again the old romancing
Of the summer has begun.

I think she is a child
That was wandering on a cloud,
And she laughed and sang so wild—
More than children are allowed—
That they sent her down to earth
With her music just to show
How immortal is the mirth
That the Heaven-born children know.

I was lazy till she came,
But I jumped right out of bed,
And went dancing like a flame,
While she danced a bit ahead.
Oh, I'd never known the May
As I knew it once again
In that silver dawn of day,
And I cried aloud: "Amen!"

The little silver dawn
Did not linger on the sill,
Nor upon the dewy lawn,
Nor upon the blossomed hill,
But the world went out to follow—
Like the plowman with his plow—
And the dreams that fill the hollow
Rode in joy upon her brow.

Here is another reason why "newspaper verse" is no longer a term of disparagement—an admirable sonnet which we find in the "Poems Worth Reading" column of the New York *Sun*. Mr. Clinton Scollard's art seems to grow stronger with the passing of the years.

HEYDAY

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Youth has its heyday, when the cymbals chime,
And every road is bright with beckonings;
The morning rises on auroral wings,
And eve descends as to a dancing rime.
Whate'er the season, seems the year at prime,
With love and song and voice of viol-strings;
Life is a capering jester, one who flings
His quips and laughter in the face of Time.
Youth has its heyday—such a shining page,
Unshadowed, lit by many a halcyon ray,
Its birthright, its inalienable heritage;
Shall we not, friend, whose locks are tinged with gray,
Forget in dreams the heavy hours of age,
And tread again with Youth the primrose way?

In "The Road to Castaly, and Later Poems" (The Macmillan Company) is much that is fanciful, much that is musical, much that is true and beautiful. But this might be safely said of many volumes of verse published this season. The distinction of Miss Alice Brown's poetry is its originality; Miss Brown is remarkable for her power of finding new themes and of saying new things about old themes. Here is a poem about which many pleasant things might be said, but the reader of many books of verse is moved to call special attention to only one of its virtues—its originality.

THE VIOLIN

BY ALICE BROWN

At midnight, when the desert choked his heart,
I burned my violin, to warm the child.
But when day dawned, more hostile than the night,
The child was dead, still huddled in my robe,
And I, a naked man, crouched there alone
Beside the ashes of the violin.
The only living things in that wide waste
To heed me were the wind, and the red sun
Crowned in the east, implacable as God.
So we, the wind and I, buried the child,
And sowed the ashes of the violin
Into the eddying sands, that thus his heart,
When it should turn to dust, might gently blend
With music's heart, in mystic alchemy.
Then I arose and, mated with the wind,
Went billowing forth. And when at last I came,
Tho late, too late, since now the child was dead
And water would not serve, to the green isle
Where grew a fronded tree, I ran to it,
And cried up into it, "Are you the wood
That violins are made of?" But the tree
Kept silence, and I cried no more to it.
So I sped on, and over intervals
Of sterile waste, sought me out other trees
That, being distant, seemed perhaps more kind.
But every one, when I had put my cry,
"Are you the wood to make new violins?"
Gave the one answer: stillness, with a wild,
Confused, unfriendly murmuring of leaves—
As if they knew how violins are made,
And shunned the sacrifice, the blinding ax,
The saw, the long endurance, and the task.
Then I made mows at them and, laughing, jeered:
"O fools! I who have given my violin
And lost the guerdon, in my poverty
Mock at your sun-warmed opulence that feeds
And hoards, to feed again." So I rushed on
Into the concave dark beyond and sat,
Knees to my chin, my mantle over me.
The gemmed and violet arch hung there above
Less black than that still pool within my heart.
All night I stayed, my dry lips babbling forth—
"The child is dead. My violin is dead.
The child, since he was made to image God,
Must live in heaven. But my violin
Is dead." The minutes greatened into hours,
Infinite hours plucked from eternity
And set in time, wild lights to blind and hurt,
Until, at the last dwindling point of dark,
My strength broken down, my mortal lance broke, too,
Against God's will, and warm tears wet my face.
My stark defiance melted, and I lay
Abased upon the ground. Then suddenly
A thrill, one long wild note in sweeping curve—
The bow upon the strings. And trooping in,
Another violin came rushingly,
Another, and the deep sustaining bass
Surged under them, and buoyed them up
In full tumultuous flight, as ocean bears
His flock of sails, or winds uphold the birds.
Out of the violet dusk the violins!
But when the crowding sun-rays arrowed through—
I felt them striking on my mantle folds—
The horns began, in red warm ecstasy,
And over all I heard, now at the last
My ears being well attuned, a child's clear voice,
Singing a song, all "Gloria! gloria!"

When I was drenched and sated, soul and veins,
With the swift ravishment, the certainties,
The crowning recognition, music-born,
It ended—not three full chords,
To say, "This is the end,"—but lessening,
As if it would not cease, but was removed,
Betook itself somewhere a long way off,
And there went on unwearied with the child.

By way of contrast, here is Miss Brown in another mood and exhibiting her power in another branch of her art—making exquisite lyrical epigrams. In the first of the poems there is something of Landor's tragic smile.

A DEATH-MASK

BY ALICE BROWN

Fine sweet lady, lady fine and sweet,
Keep thy pleasant secret, for mortal ears unmeet.
Almost thou betray'st it, looking all the while
Back to earth and earthly tremors with that dear, still smile.

Ay, sweetheart, thou knowest 'tis a merry jest
To find thy doleful going so infinitely best.
Yet lock thine eyes and lock thy lips in marble imagery
Lest they let fall one luring word to draw us after thee.

FLOWER MARKET

BY ALICE BROWN

Roses, pinks, and gillivers—
Who'll buy? Not I.
They make me homesick for the field
And flowery sweets the gardens yield.
I'll sit, frost-bit, till spring,
And then I'll go a-garlanding.

Little waves from the Orient are provided by Ezra Pound in his translations of the "Noh" drama, the classical stage of Japan. Here in "Suma Genji" the chorus describes the dance of Genji:

THE DANCE OF GENJI

The flower of waves-reflected
Is on his white garment;
That pattern covers the sleeve.
The air is alive with flute-sounds,
With the song of various pipes
The land is aquiver,
And even the wild sea of Suma
Is filled with resonant quiet.

. . . .

He came down like Brahma, Indra, and the Four Kings visiting the abode of Devas and Men.
He, the soul of the place.
He, who seemed but a woodman,
He flashed with the honored colors,
He the true-gleaming.
Blue-gray is the garb they wear here,
Blue-gray he fluttered in Suma;
His sleeves were like the gray sea-waves;
They moved with curious rustling,
Like the noise of the restless waves,
Like the bell of a country town
'Neath the nightfall.

REVIEWS-OF-NEW-BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.*

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Bassett, John Spencer (Ph.D., LL.D.). The Middle Group of American Historians. Cloth, pp. 336. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

While history is to-day being written in the United States by a larger number of persons than ever before, historians for some reason seem not to be accorded the eminent place that was theirs in earlier days. At a time when the novelists, essayists, and poets of the nineteenth century are receiving such a liberal meed of praise, one should be grateful to a writer who is willing and able to tell us something of the historians, many of them giants in their day, whose work enriched the early literature of this republic. The present volume, the forerunner of a promised larger work, is devoted in the main to the three men who commanded the lion's share of attention in this field between 1830 and 1870—George Bancroft, perhaps the most successful of our historians; Jared Sparks, who made his reputation as an editor of historical writings; and Peter Force, the compiler of historical materials.

William Hickling Prescott and John Lothrop Motley are accorded, each by himself, a chapter. In the opening chapter we are introduced to the colonial historians, William Bradford and John Winthrop; to the popular historical writers, such as Mason Locke Weems and Washington Irving; to those foreshadowers of the modern spirit, Jeremy Belknap and Ebenezer Hazard; and to the brilliant Southerner, Charles Étienne Gayarré. In a final chapter on the dealings of historians with their publishers Dr. Bassett cites figures as to the sums realized for their work by some of our earlier historical writers that their successors of to-day must contemplate with envy.

The "middle period" discust by the author begins shortly after the Revolution, which imparted a new character to the writing of history, and ends with the organization of the American Historical Association in 1884, which marks with sufficient accuracy the coming of the new time when the scientific spirit secured domination over the patriotic school that had ruled for several decades and was largely influenced by the afterglow of the Civil War. Following out this conception, Francis Parkman, tho belonging in time to this "middle period," is distinctly classified by Dr. Bassett as a member of the new school, to which by reason of his industry, his untiring research, and his aloofness, he clearly belongs. Simply and interestingly written, well balanced, skilfully avoiding prolixity while giving all the essential details as to each figure brought upon the stage, this book should both enhance the author's reputation and at the same time tend to make more popular the study of history by the American of to-day.

Grant, Madison. The Passing of the Great Race. 8vo, pp. 245. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, in the Preface to this quite assertive book, closes his contribution thus:

> "If I were asked, What is the greatest danger which threatens the American Republic to-day? I would certainly reply: The gradual dying out among our people of those hereditary traits through which the principles of our religious, political, and social foundations were laid down, and their insidious replacement by traits of less noble character."

Mr. Grant closes the book itself with this paragraph:

> "We Americans must realize that the altruistic ideals which have controlled our social development during the past century, and the maudlin sentimentalism that has made America 'an asylum for the opprest,' are sweeping the nation toward a racial abyss. If the melting-pot is allowed to boil without control, and we continue to follow our national motto and deliberately blind ourselves to all 'distinctions of race, creed, or color,' the type of native American of Colonial descent will become as extinct as the Athenian of the age of Pericles and the viking of the days of Rollo."

These two quotations indicate fairly the book's character and teachings. Its author believes that heredity is "more enduring and potent than environment"; that in any admixture of races it is the lower that pulls the higher down, not the higher that lifts the lower up. "In all wars since Roman times," he says, "from a breeding point of view, the little dark man is the final winner." The Great Race, which Mr. Grant thinks is "passing," is made up mainly of three races—"the Alpine, Mediterranean, and Nordic"; and chiefly the men of Nordic blood are blonds. "The wars of the last two thousand years in Europe have been almost exclusively wars among the various nations of this race, or between rulers of Nordic blood." From a race point of view, says Mr. Grant, "the present European conflict is essentially a civil war, and nearly all the officers and a large proportion of the men on both sides are members of this race." Further on he speaks of this war as "class suicide on a gigantic scale." We do not recall any other single work which presents, within the limited space of one volume, so comprehensive a survey of heredity, eugenics, racial characteristics, ruling dynasties, and the steady elimination of the unfit. It is a good book for the pessimist to read, who thinks the world is growing worse, for it may comfort him. Perhaps the optimist, too, can read it with a cheerful heart, believing as he does that the dominant forces in the world will surely make it better.

Coester, Alfred (Ph.D., Cor. Member Hispanic Society of America). The Literary History of Spanish America. Pp. xii-495. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50. Postage, 18 cents.

It was natural that the flower of Spanish genius should strike deep root and flourish when transplanted in the New World. If alien writers like Prescott and Fiske

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were touched to inspiration by the epic of the Conquistadores—what must have been the emotions it evoked in the hearts of Spaniards? It was indeed a golden period of adventure, one unmatched in the annals of mankind—this finding, not of an empire merely, but of a new world for Spain. The literary imagination was stirred as never before. All the writings of the time have a touch of exaltation. Not since the Crusades had the soul of Europe been so deeply moved. The exploits of Pizarro and Cortez had set new standards of ambition. "When a common Spanish soldier," as Mr. Coester says, "could rise to the possession of immense wealth and hold sway over millions of human beings, a new world had certainly been discovered." Literature took new flights under the inspiration of Columbus's discovery.

Even the first explorers were often men of literary attainments, as the letters of Columbus and the reports of Cortez well attest. Spain's viceroys and representatives in the New World were invariably men of culture. "Few events in history," remarks Mr. Coester, "have been more fully covered by a written record than the Spanish conquest of America." And he further avers that these accounts of exploration and adventure "have value not only as historical documents of prime importance, but as literary productions." But the torch which illustrates the splendid exploits of the Conquistadores was held highest and burned brightest in the hands of the monks. The most famous of these is Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, whose "Historia de las Indias" had as its chief object—the voicing of a protest against the treatment visited upon the Indians by his fellow countrymen.

Devoting some forty pages to what he has called the "Colonial Period" of Spanish-American literature, the author exhibits with a wealth of interesting detail the origins of one of the most fascinating of literary epochs. The average reader will here find an unexplored mine of information. He will gain some idea of Spain's eminence in the field of literature.

As in most other countries, literature in South America followed political lines and is the expression of social and political development. Interest in the story is intensified when the author comes to the revolutionary period, when, as Mr. Coester says, "literature came directly from the hearts of men, inspired by the hopes and aspirations of the colonials or the events of their warfare against the mother country." To each state of South America a separate chapter is assigned.

Perine, Edward Ten Broeck. The Story of the Trust Companies. With illustrations. Pp. xvii–327. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

It was said of Balzac that he made business romantic, and the phrase may be not inaptly used of the author of this book. The trust companies have been called the department stores of finance. Their rôle in the present era of gigantic financial operations is an important one, and it was well worth while to tell their story. Mr. Perine's book aims, with an avoidance of technicalities, to sketch the beginnings and progress of the older companies. He brings the individual narratives of a number of the largest institutions down to 1916—a point "within one hundred years of the original announcement by an American corporation of an intention to transact a trust business." Corporate banking dates

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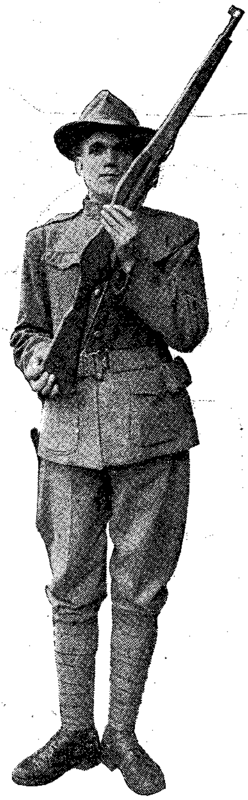

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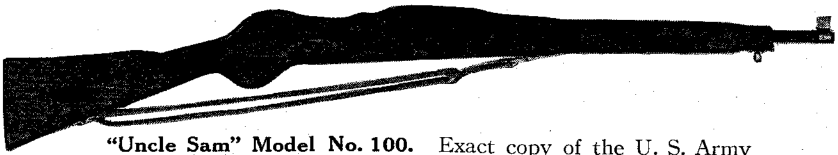

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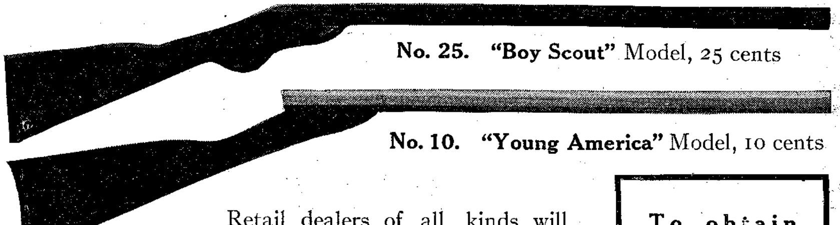

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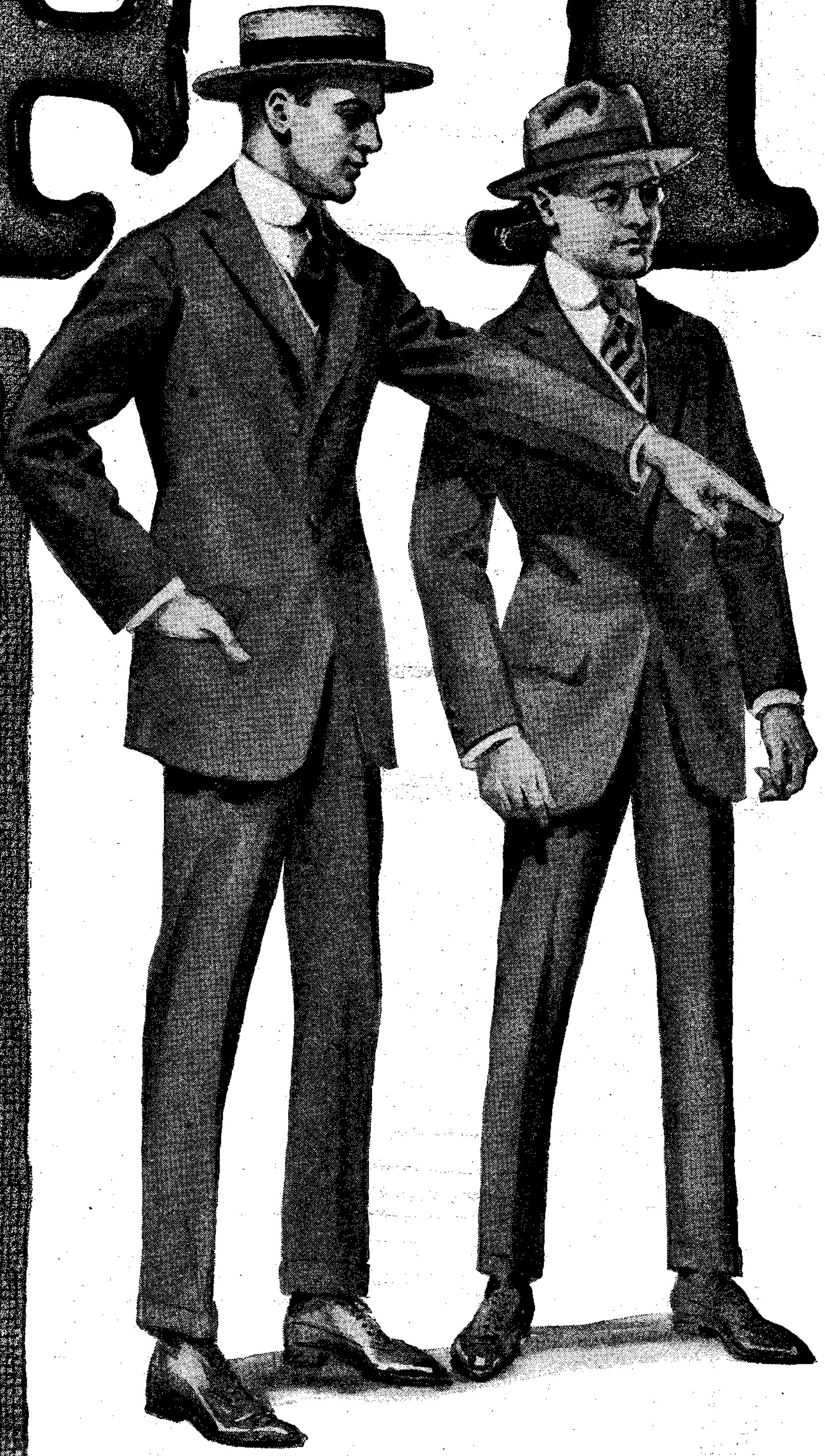

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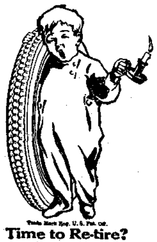

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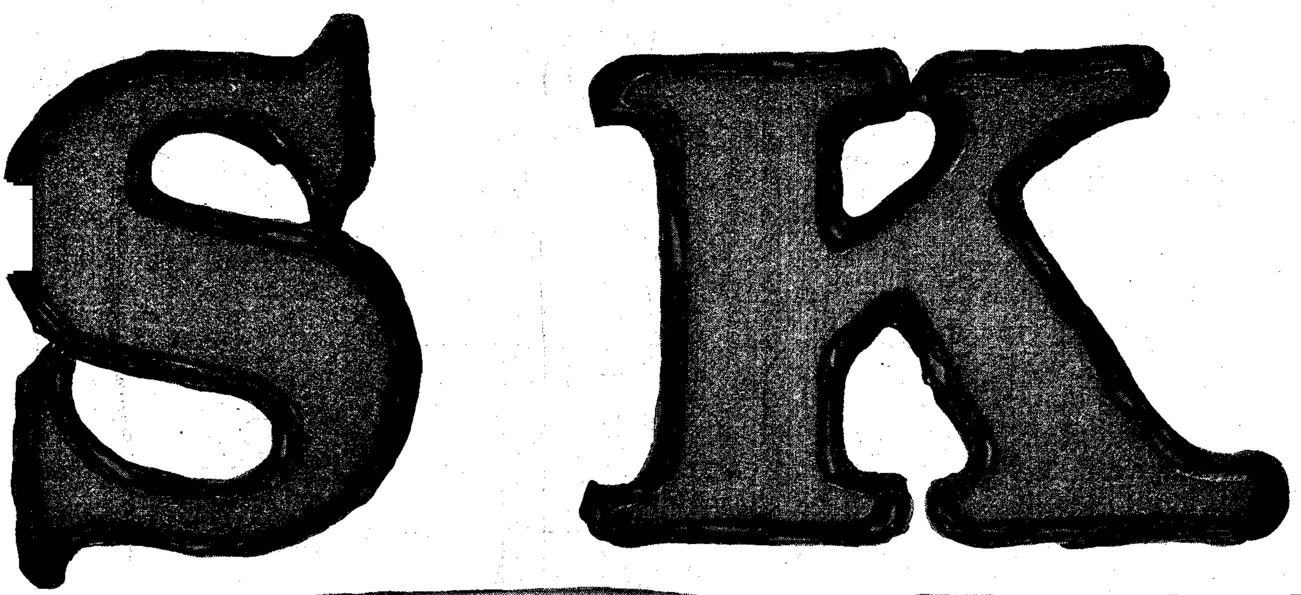

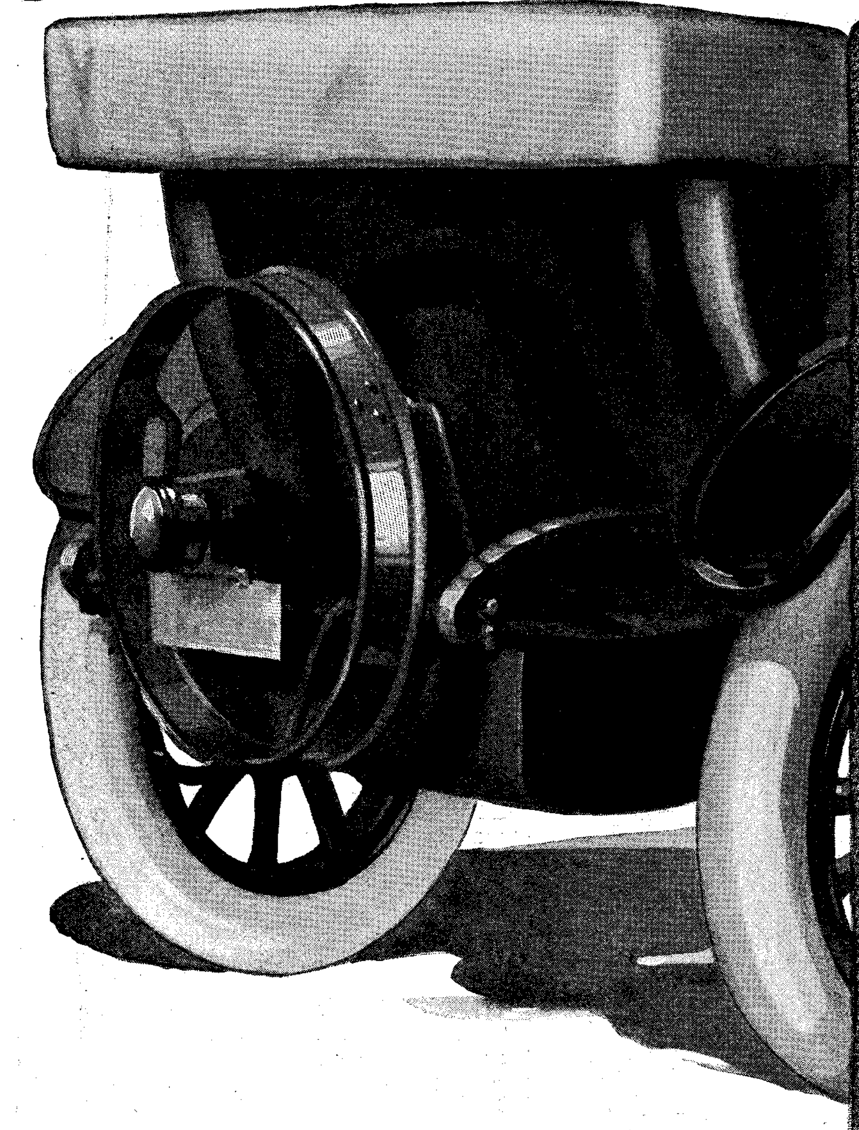

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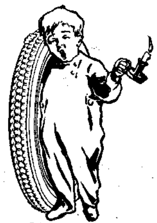

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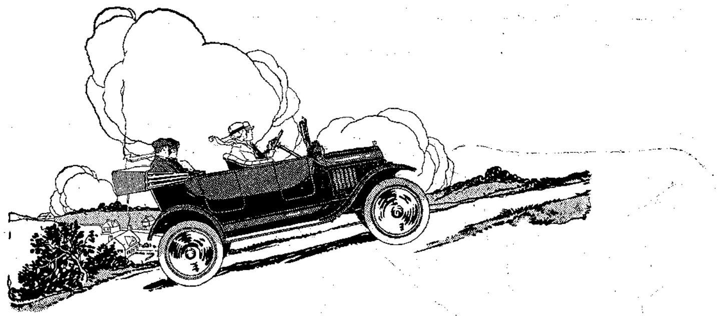

Four heat conditions scientifically met by Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" in Ford engines

If you have driven your Ford very long you have no doubt met with a warm-weather problem, more or less common to all cars.

That is—a tendency of the engine to overheat. This is generally most noticeable after continued running on low gear.

True, your thermo-syphon cooling system absorbs much of the excess heat in the combustion chambers.

But your water-cooling system should not be called upon to absorb and radiate all the heat of friction. Most of that task belongs to the lubricating oil.

But of even greater importance is the ability of the lubricating oil to perform its function of minimizing friction and thus reducing friction heat.

Four common forms of overheating are described below. Each one traces back directly to your oil supply.

(1) **Friction Heat on Cylinder Walls.** This is caused by oil too light or too heavy in body for the Ford engine. If too light, it fails to thoroughly separate friction surfaces. If too heavy, it is not distributed properly, leaving cylinder walls and bearings partly exposed. In either case excess friction follows. Heat mounts up.

The body and character of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are such that it will feed readily, distribute thoroughly and form a protecting film between cylinder walls, pistons and piston rings.

(2) **Excessive Crank-Case Heat.** Normal crank-case heat is about 140° F. But if the oil does not tightly seal the Ford piston rings, part of the heat of each explosion shoots down past the piston to further heat the oil in the crank-case. Crank-case heat may then rise 40° to 50° higher.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will thoroughly seal the Ford piston rings. The heat of the explosion on the power stroke is kept above the piston, where it belongs.

(3) **Hot Bearings.** Bearing surfaces when seen through the microscope show tiny hills and valleys of metal. The oil must thoroughly fill in these valleys and cushion the peaks or excess friction will result. Hot or burned-out bearings follow.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is of the correct body to cushion the Ford bearing surfaces, thus preventing them from rubbing against each other.

(4) **Heat Absorption and Radiation.** On hot summer days you will sometimes see Fords running under overheated conditions due to the use of an oil of low quality or poor heat radiating ability.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to minimize friction and to absorb and radiate heat.

The following test will show you the importance of scientific lubrication in the efficient operation of your Ford engine:

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back to the days of the Continental Congress, the Bank of North America having been founded in 1781. The date of the establishment of the first trust company occurs much later, yet in a sense, as the author shows, the two institutions are coeval. In point of corporate age several State banks which have been reorganized as trust companies in comparatively recent years are nearly as old as America's earliest bank. An illustration of this is furnished by the Union Bank and Trust Company, of New London, Connecticut, which claims existence in both financial fields since 1792.

The political and social *milieu* which marked the rise and development of American banking is interestingly sketched in the opening chapter, wherein the reader is enabled to perceive from what small beginnings arose the gigantic financial enterprises of to-day. The intimate and natural relation which financial institutions bear to politics is traceable almost from the beginning. As typical of the institutions whose history he relates, the author cites the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company, chartered in 1822, now the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York. The first public announcement of the company appeared in the New York *Evening Post* of August 10, 1836. The historic advertisement is reproduced in facsimile in the book. It states that the company "is incorporated with a capital of $500,000—office at No. 34 Wall Street, adjoining the Bank of New York—open from nine o'clock A.M. to sunset." The naive document further states that the company is ready to insure property "of every description" against loss or damage by fire, the terms to be "as favorable as those of any other company in this city, allowing liberally for circumstances tending to diminish the risk."

From the humble beginnings of nearly a century ago, the story of American finance, in this domain, is brought down to the vast operations of our own times. A wide range of financial and historical data is covered, and hardly a company of any importance is omitted from the narrative.

Ribhany, Abraham Mitrie. The Syrian Christ. 8vo, pp. xii–426. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Ribhany, a Syrian by birth and now pastor of the church in Boston founded and served by James Freeman Clarke, offers this volume as "an Oriental guide to afford Occidental readers of the Bible a more intimate view of the original intellectual and social environment of this sacred literature." His thesis is that Occidental interpreters, in spite of their spiritual affinities, have necessarily failed to grasp many of the intimacies with Bible events and thoughts which Orientals naturally and normally appreciate. The interpretation of the narrative in the Gospels is not so much vitiated as made inadequate because of this failure. And so under five main heads (The Syrian Christ, The Oriental Manner of Speech, Bread and Salt, Out in the Open, *i.e.*, public life, Sisters of Mary and Martha), the author mediates between the East and the West in a series of attractive and illuminating expositions which not only make the Bible seem more "natural" and spontaneous, but reveal what Matthew Arnold used to call its "sweet reasonableness."

The opening chapter, "A Son of the East," should be read in the family by

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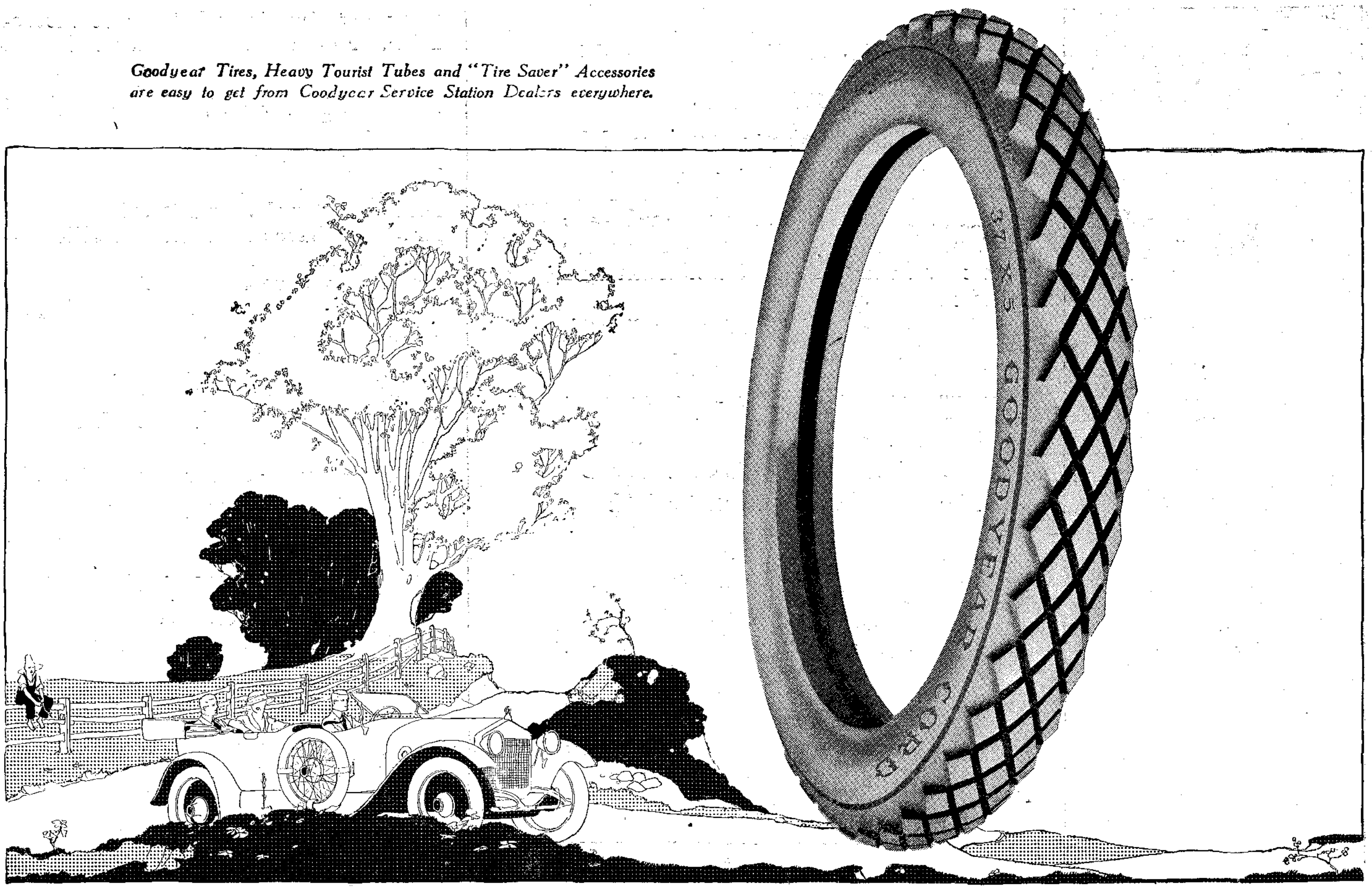

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every *paterfamilias*, whatever be his religion, or even if he have none. It has more than individual interest; it is quick with social values. Similarly, the eight chapters under "The Oriental Manner of Speech" grant new insight into the public life of Jesus and his disciples.

In short, this is a "worth-while" book, not merely for the avowed Christian, but for all who have any interest in a life that is transforming all life, or, if not even so much, who have a student's interest in what they concede to be the most important book in the world.

Byne, Arthur and Stapley, Mildred. Spanish Architecture of the Sixteenth Century. General View of the Plateresque and Herrera Styles. Large 8vo, pp. xxii-436. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Spain is unfortunately out of the ordinary currents of international travel. Consequently, its architecture has been comparatively unknown, with certain noted exceptions, such as the Alhambra, and the Moorish style in general. Yet the succession of types, or orders of building and ornamentation, and the attempts at blending or adapting them furnish one of the most attractive chapters in the history of this art. The volume in hand is a rather exhaustive discussion of that single century when the new Italian style was making its impress on the Iberian peninsula. The method of treatment combines the chronological, the local, and the personal. It begins with the work of Enrique de Egas shortly after 1500, and continues with tha of Covarrubias, Francisco de Colonia Domenico Fancelli, down to Juan de Herrera at the end of the century. The great local examples include monuments in Toledo, Santiago de Compostela, Alcala, Burgos, Peñaranda, Salamanca, Osuna, Granada—indeed, throughout the country. Discovery and conquest, and the consequent wealth that flowed into Spain, gave the impulse to the great activity in this art. And the successive masters left their handiwork on all grades of structures, from churches and tombs, hospitals and palaces and universities, down to the more humble home.

The discussion is not at all popular, indeed it is almost severely technical. The unprofessional reader requires at hand a dictionary of architectural terms to gain an adequate comprehension of the volume. "Plateresque," "Mudéjar," and like terms are indeed explained in the text. But aside from this the reader's memory requires constant refreshment. In other words, this is a weighty and important volume, to be taken up piecemeal and digested slowly. Yet it is nowhere obscure, simply exceedingly meaty. The eighty full-page plates and 140 illustrations are excellent. No criticism is offered of the author's work, and the publishers have given us a volume worthy of their reputation, substantially bound in buckram. To own it is a pleasure; to comprehend it, a full recompense for the effort expended.

Gibbons, Helen Davenport. The Red Rugs of Tarsus. Pp. 194. New York: The Century Company. 1917. $1.25 net. Postage, 8 cents.

Here is, as the subtitle says, "A Woman's Record of the Armenian Massacre of 1909." This record actually takes less than 100 of these large-type pages, but it is charmingly introduced by the 110 pages preceding. Mrs. Gibbons is as fascinating when she writes as she was brave when the massacre came. And think of a woman's first-born

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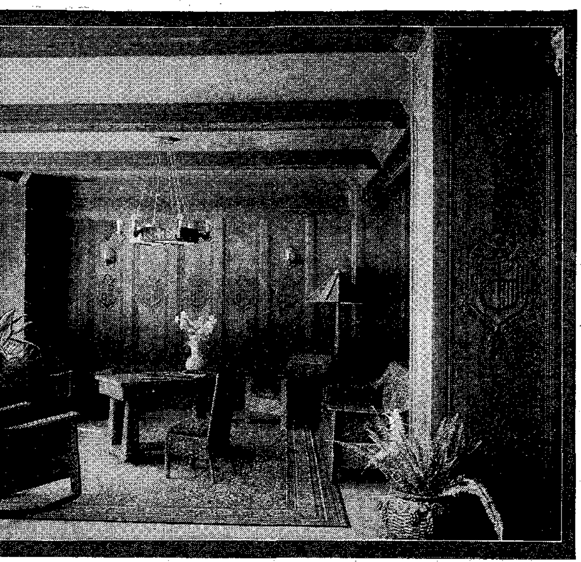

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Fifth Avenue Events. A brief account of some of the most interesting events which have occurred on the avenue. In boards, pp. 76. New York: The Fifth Avenue Bank.

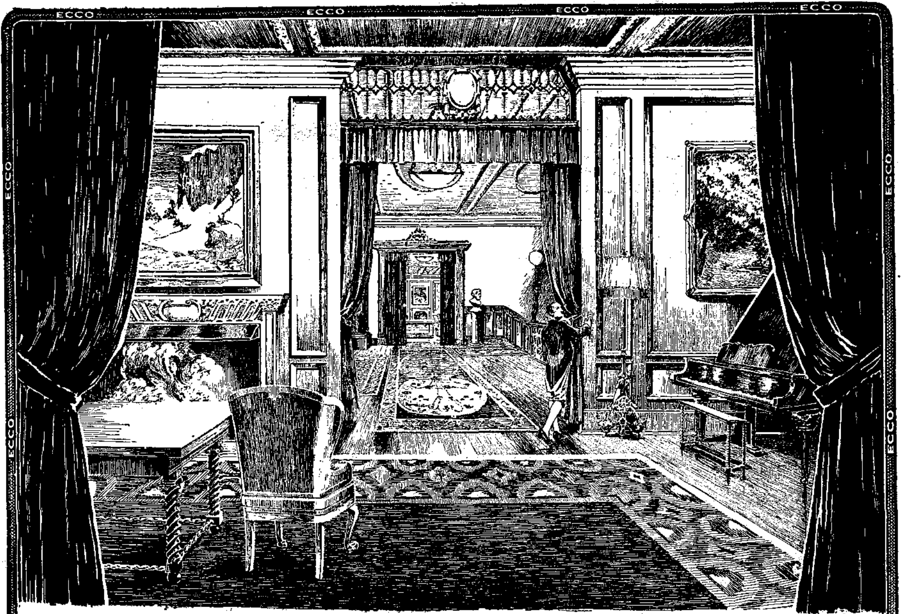
These "Events" begin with the visit to New York of the Prince of Wales in 1860, and close with the opening of the Public Library in 1911. The time between those dates covered many incidents well worth recalling, which are here briefly described and amply illustrated.

Scott, Leonora Cranch. The Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch. Illustrated. Pp. 395. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50. Postage, 18 cents.

It was not thought best to publish in its entirety Mr. Cranch's autobiography, but extracts from diaries, letters, and fleeting poems, as collected by his daughter, which show him as the embodiment of unselfishness, patience, and loving-kindness. His life was varied, and touched American life at many points. These extracts tell of days in the ministry, of his change from the ministry to life as an artist; of his marriage, and going to Europe with George William Curtis; of his life abroad as an artist; of his meeting with other artists, and men of letters; of his return to America; of his second trip to Europe, and of his final days in Cambridge. His personality was well worth studying, but the greatest charm of the book lies in the intimate view we get of such friends as Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. W. Story, Margaret Fuller, and others famous in art, music, and literature. We enjoy with him the personalities revealed and enter into intimate relation with their thoughts, ideals, and achievements. It is a very readable biography.

Gray, Louis Herbert (Editor). Moore, George Foot (Consulting Editor). The Mythology of All Races. Thirteen volumes. Volume VI—Indian, by A. Berriedale Keith; Iranian, by Albert J. Carnoy. Illustrated. 8vo, ix–404 pp. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Volume VI of this notable and useful series (fourth in order of publication) bids fair to be the jewel of all. This does not imply any lack in the other volumes, but simply that in importance and richness of subject, in clear presentation of matter, and in appropriateness of illustration this volume is superexcellent. For the last, some of the choicest of manuscript and book-decorations have been employed at large cost. Two huge bodies of myth are here dealt with. Only an extremely orderly scheme could satisfactorily include discussion of so vast a mass of subject. For India, Dr. Keith treats first the gods of the Rig-Veda, in two chapters; then deals with myth in the Brahmanas and in the Epic, that attending minor deities and the dead, and that in the Puranas; and finally with Buddhist, Jainist, and modern Hindoo myths. For Iran, Professor Carnoy had even more difficult subjects—Pre-Zoroastrian, Zoroastrian, Mithraic, etc., mythology. In six chapters and



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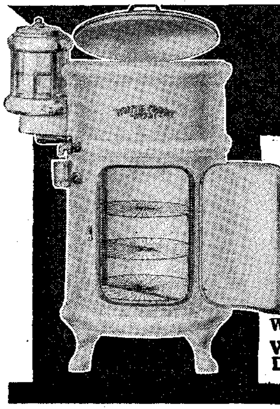

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a conclusion the author discusses clearly the mythology of wars between gods and demons, creation myths, hero myths, then the Yima, "Kings and Zoroaster," and eschatologic myths are condensed and to some extent explained. In form, presswork, careful writing, editing, and in bibliography, this volume is beyond praise. For the liberality which supplied the illustrations the publishers deserve hearty thanks. But on Plate XXXVI the descriptions should be transposed.

Richard, Timothy (D.D., LL.D.). Forty-five Years in China. Reminiscences. 8vo, 384 pp. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Dr. Richard's volume has fourfold interest: (1) as the record of a long, useful activity; (2) as an example of growing breadth of spirit and altruistic endeavor; (3) as affording glimpses of an immense empire as it works out of the shackles of the past; (4) as giving views of such giants as Li Hung Chang and of men of lesser stature, such as Yuan Shi Kai. Missionaries to China have not infrequently developed literary, scientific, political, and diplomatic importance unexpected in men of their purpose and life-work. Dr. Richard belongs to this class. While his narrative is constrained within the limits of his own experiences, those were so varied that the interests compassed embrace broad and sympathetic contact with educational, scientific, and political affairs that involve immediately vast progress in the Celestial Empire. Thus the volume has very considerable intrinsic value, especially to the student of conditions in the Far East.

Tagore, Sir Rabindranath. My Reminiscences. Pp. 273. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50, Postage, 12 cents.

The enthusiastic following which Sir R. Tagore has acquired in this country will be interested in these reminiscences which are a series of memory pictures dealing with the poet's inner growth, spiritual and mental, from youth to maturity—not necessarily continuous and interrelated experiences, but casual pictures, here and there, as they come above the threshold of his consciousness. "Life's memories," he says, "are not life's history, but the original work of an unseen artist." Again, "It is as literary material that I offer my memory pictures—to take them as an attempt at autobiography would be a mistake."

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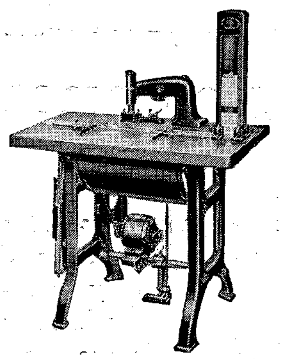

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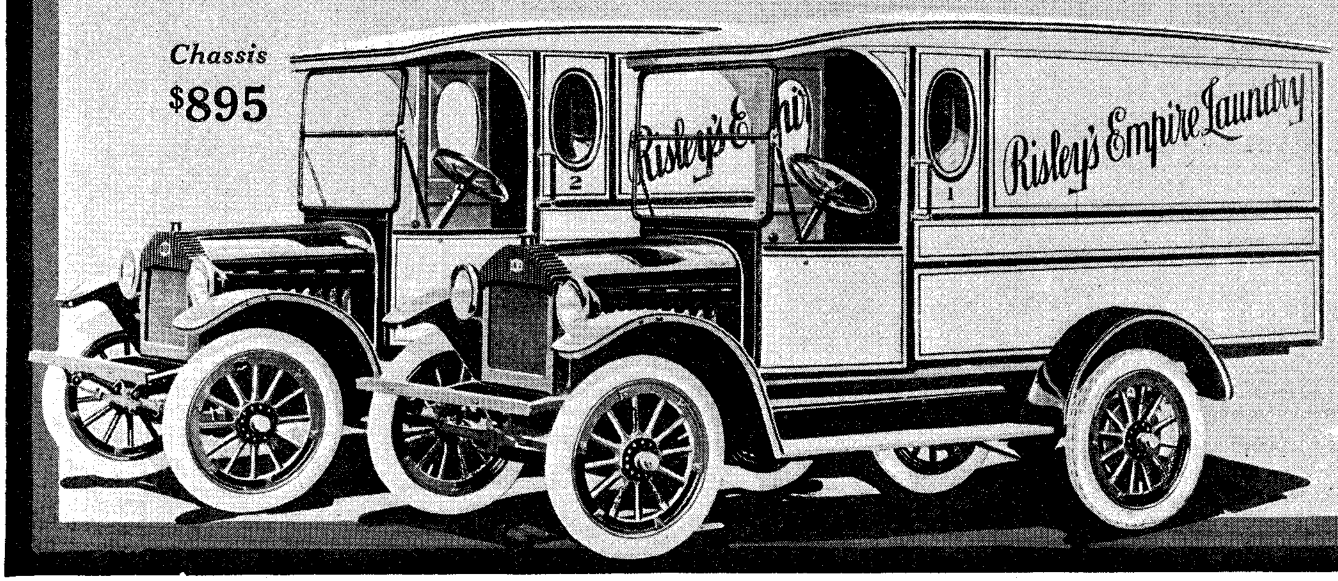

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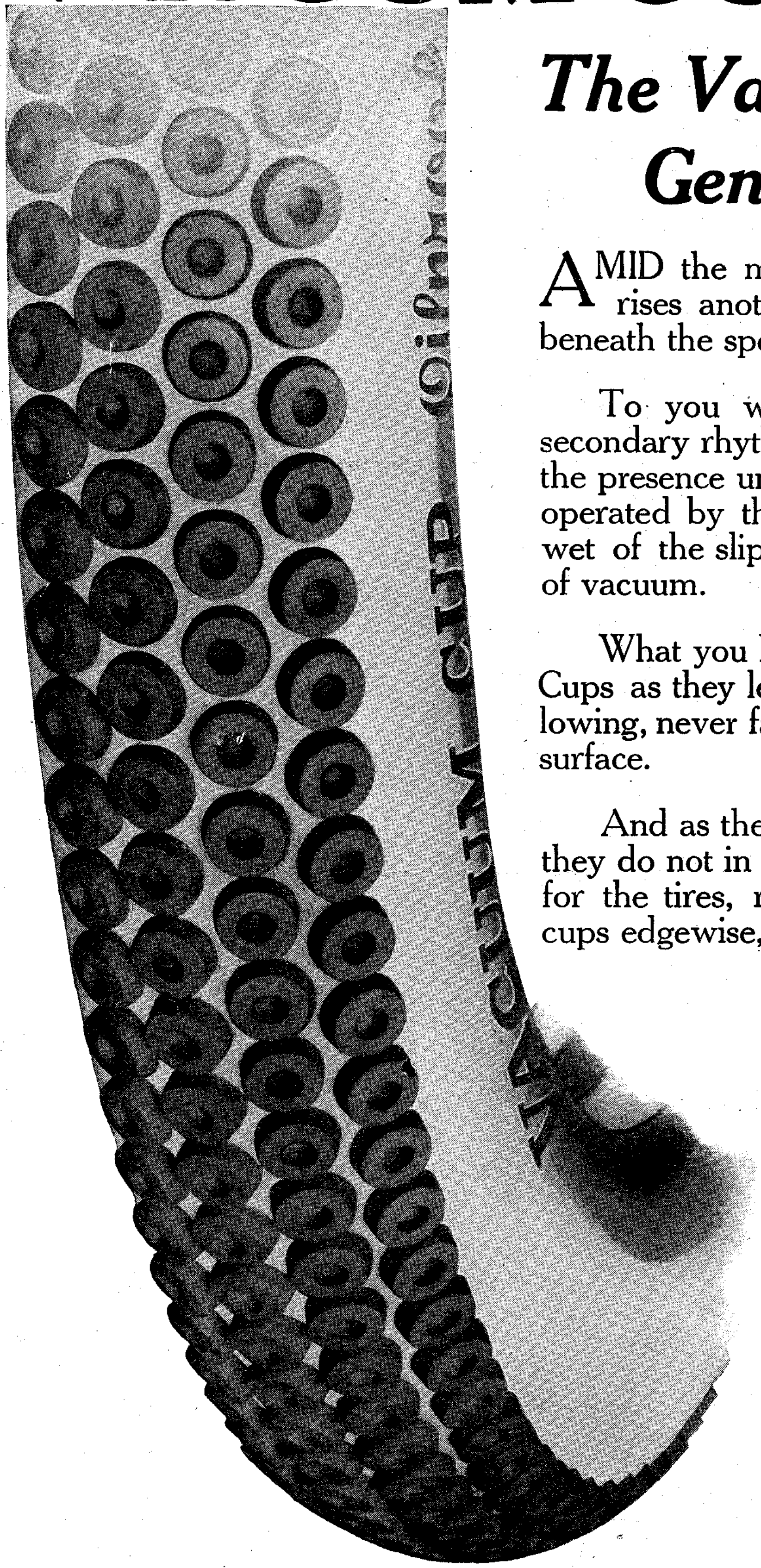

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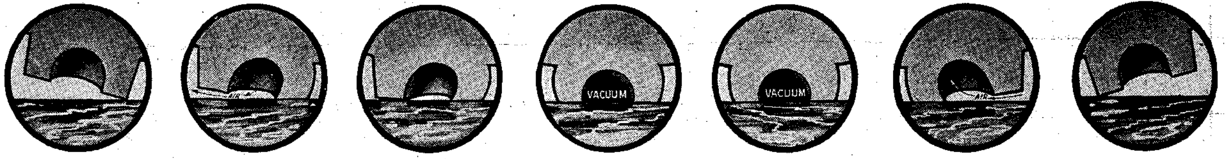

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When Herbert Clark Hoover had reached the age when he wanted to be something more than a farmer, he informed his parents of his desire for a broader education. They promised to send him to the Quaker school in the district, but young Hoover rebelled, and through his own efforts managed to make his way through Leland Stanford University.

"The man with a degree plus common sense," is the way the other members of that pioneer class, that was graduated by the University in 1895, referred to Hoover. Something of his struggle from plowboy to his present position is told by a writer in the Providence *Journal*, who says:

> Born on an Iowa farm, August 10, 1874, Mr. Hoover is the son of Jesse C. and Huldah R. Hoover, industrious Quaker residents of West Branch. His early life was spent upon the Iowa farm, where the hard work of wrestling with the brown earth and harvesting crops made his muscles firm and his nerves steady and gave him an intimate knowledge of the lives of those who are forced to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.
>
> At an early age he developed an ambition to become something more than a mere farmer, and when the family moved to California, early in his 'teens, he voiced his desire to go to college.
>
> It is related that this request of the lad was met by the parents with the promise to send him to a Quaker school and that they were somewhat nonplussed by the assertion of the son, who declared: "I don't want to go to a Quaker school or a college founded by any other special sect. I want to go where I will have a chance to see and judge everything fairly without prejudice for or against any one line of thought."

So, when the Leland Stanford University was opened in 1891 young Hoover applied for admission. As it was necessary for him to earn enough to pay his way, he looked about for opportunities. Declining an offer of a position as waiter in the dining-room of the University, he set his wits to work and finally started a laundry for the students. He developed an ability for organization, and very soon "Let Hoover manage it" was the slogan of the undergraduates in all their undertakings.

> In 1893, while still in college, he was an assistant in the Arkansas geological survey and was graduated in 1895 from the department of mining engineering. His first position as an "engineer" was that of pushing ore-laden cars in a California mine at $2 a day. That same year he assisted in the United States survey of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where he displayed such extraordinary ability that in 1896 he was given the position of assistant manager of the Carlisle mines in New Mexico. He remained there only a brief period before returning to California to become assistant manager of the Morning Star mines.
>
> In 1897 he accepted a position as chief engineer on the staff of Bewick, Moreing & Co., one of the large concerns operating in West Australia. In 1898 he became manager of the Sons of Gwalia and E. Murchison mines, and the following year he returned to California and married Miss Lou Henry, whom he had met in his college days.
>
> Immediately after the wedding the Hoovers went to China, where he had been commissioned as chief engineer of the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines, which was then taking up extensive exploration work in the interior of China.

During the Boxer uprising in 1900, Mr. Hoover was in Tientsin in charge of important mining operations. He not only safeguarded the property of the company, but kept faith with the Chinese people, and in 1901 became general manager of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. From China Mr. Hoover—who was now recognized as an authority on mining—went to London to take charge of several large companies.

It was Mr. Hoover's great work in behalf of suffering humanity in Belgium that made him best known to the world, tho his energies were first directed to getting American tourists out of the country when the war broke out. Says *The Journal:*

> No one seemed to know what was to be done until Herbert C. Hoover began the work of rescuing them, using much of his own wealth in the work. In describing the confusion among the tourists a Vassar graduate is quoted as saying: "Nobody seemed to know what was to be done with us and nobody seemed to care. Their mobilizing was the only thing that mattered to them. There were no trains and steamers for us and no money for our checks and letters of credit.
>
> "Then Mr. Hoover came to the rescue. He saw that something was done and it was done effectively. It took generalship, I can tell you, to handle that stampede—to get people from the Continent into England, to arrange for the advancement of funds to meet their needs and to provide means for getting them back to America. They say he is a wonderful engineer, but I don't think he ever carried through any more remarkable engineering feat than that was."
>
> Providing temporary relief and transportation for the 7,000 people then stranded in Europe, however, was a comparatively simple task in comparison with the greater project of feeding the Belgian people, which he was urged to take up. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to England, appealed to Mr. Hoover to act as chairman of the Commission then being organized for relief in Belgium.
>
> The industries of the little kingdom had been crippled; everything of any value had been seized by Germany and shipped to that country; the railroads were in the hands of the invaders, cutting off every town and village from the rest of the world, and the entire country was destitute of food, for even the farmhouses had been robbed of their little stores of vegetables and grain. And yet, under these handi-

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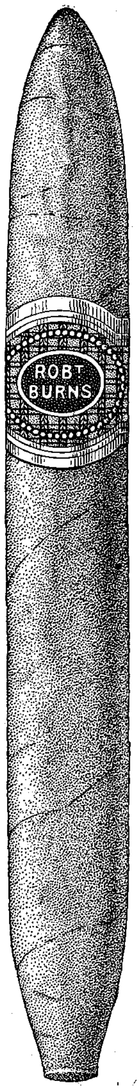

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caps, it was necessary to devise some way of providing 10,000,000 people with food, every pound of which had to be imported.

Mr. Hoover promptly accepted the commission. He quickly drew around him other able and energetic Americans, and without confusion or delay the relief-army was organized. England was vitally concerned with her own war-problems, and all the railroads and steamships were supposed to be at the command of the Crown.

Under Mr. Hoover's direction the Commission quietly purchased and arranged for the shipment of sufficient supplies to meet the immediate needs of Belgium, and with his cargoes safely on board chartered ships he then sought clearance papers.

The astonished Cabinet Minister to whom Hoover applied for clearance papers for the relief-ships asserted that such a project at that time was impossible. He asserted that there were not sufficient wagons to spare for transporting the foodstuff on the railways; no dock-hands to handle the goods, and, finally, no steamers, and that the Channel was closed for the purpose of allowing the uninterrupted passage of army-transports.

When told that the food was already safely stowed aboard ship, the distinguished official looked aghast at Mr. Hoover and asserted: "Men have been sent to the Tower for less than you have done. If it was any one but you, if it was anything but Belgian relief, I should hate to think of what might happen. As it is, I suppose I must congratulate you on a jolly clever *coup*. I'll see about the clearance papers at once."

WAR-SUPERSTITIONS

It is no wonder, perhaps, that a war whose horrors and heroism have run the gamut of all the human emotions, awakened slumbering passions, and aroused the brute instincts in men, should have revived superstition and prophecy along with other primeval propensities and medieval practises. Long-forgotten ghosts are reported by the credulous as having returned to their old haunts in the halls and towers of ancient English homes, and those who, before the war, would have laughed at these mystic manifestations are now lending sympathetic ears to visions of seers and giving willing credence to weird tales of the supernatural. And there are some who fancy they find coincidence in the deft manipulation of dates and figures, as is noted in the Milwaukee *Free Press:*

> Among the favorite appeals to the superstitious temper of war-time, none is apt to be more unique than the prophetic combinations of dates and other significant figures with which the outcome or end of the conflict is variously pointed. Every war of modern times has produced such essays at mystical and symbolic arithmetic, and the present struggle is no exception.
>
> One of the most startling of these appears to have an American origin; at least, it has been perfected by the Pittsburg *Gazette*. We herewith submit it to our readers as an example of clever mathe-

matical juggling that may well mislead the superstitious:

President Wilson was born	1856
took office	1913
has been in office	4 years
has lived	61 years
	3834

King of England was born	1865
ascended throne	1910
has reigned	7 years
has lived	52 years
	3834

President of France was born	1858
took office	1913
has been in office	4 years
has lived	59 years
	3834

King of Italy was born	1869
ascended throne	1900
has reigned	17 years
has lived	48 years
	3834

King of Belgium was born	1875
ascended throne	1909
has reigned	8 years
has lived	42 years
	3834

Emperor of Japan was born	1879
ascended throne	1912
has reigned	5 years
has lived	38 years
	3834

King of Servia was born	1844
ascended throne	1903
has reigned	14 years
has lived	73 years
	3834

King of Montenegro was born	1841
ascended throne	1910
has reigned	7 years
has lived	76 years
	3834

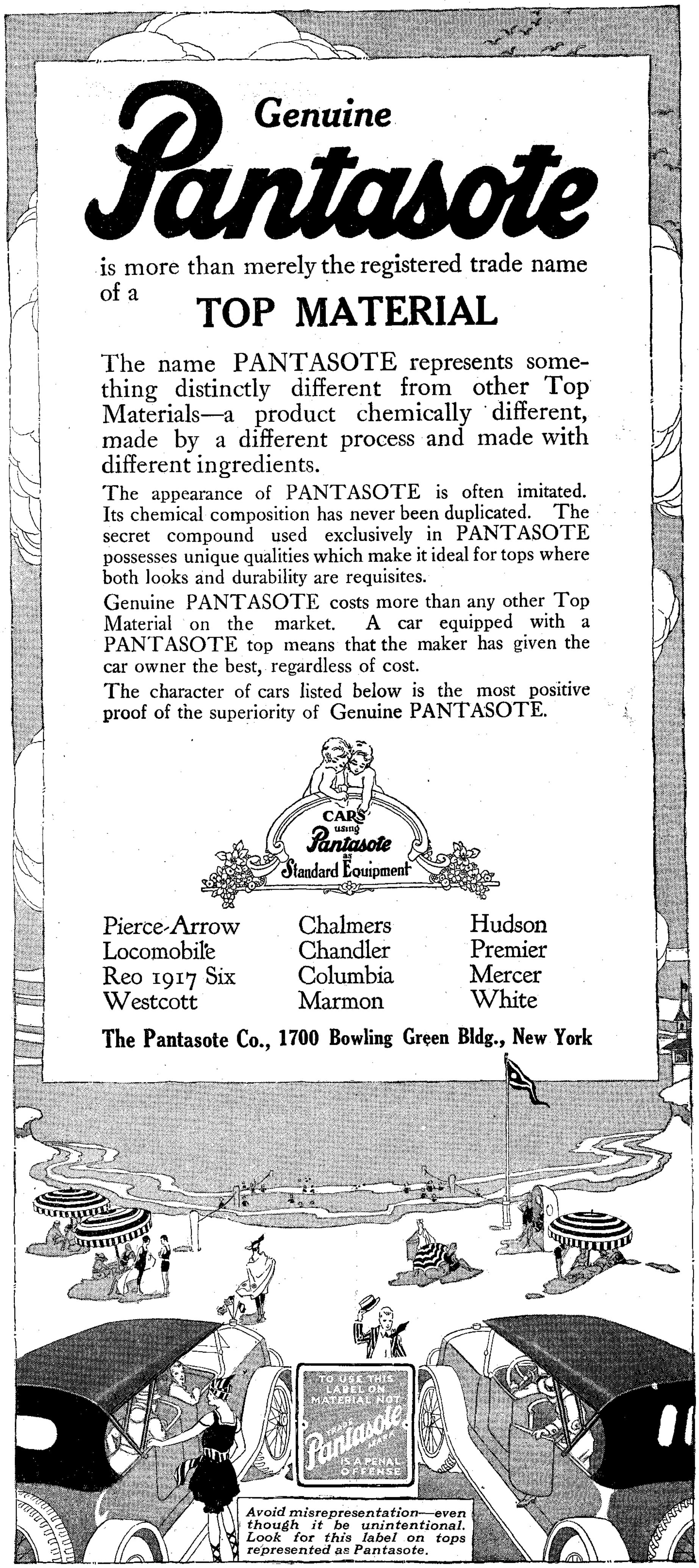
King of Roumania was born	1865
took office	1914
has reigned	3 years
has lived	52 years
	3834

It might seem that the equal sum thus yielded, by adding the principal statistics about the presidents and monarchs engaged in the war against the Central Powers, was startling and significant enough. But the wonder is heightened when we are told that this sum must be divided because two hemispheres are represented by these rulers, and that one-half of 3,834 is 1917!

The prediction based upon these figures may be anticipated. It is that the war will come to an end during the present year.

A. J. E. Fish, in the Los Angeles *Times Magazine*, very cleverly juggles with the date of the Kaiser's birth, and by combining it with some Scriptural prophecies which he thinks are applicable to the case of the Emperor—and he undoubtedly will find many of his view—he arrives at the date of the end of the war a little more definitely as January 27, 1918. Here is the way Mr. Fish works it out:

> Most people are more or less familiar with Bible prophecies, many of which seem to be coming true at this time. In Revelation we find:
>
> Revelation xiii: 4: "And they worshiped the Beast, saying: 'Who is like unto the Beast? Who is able to make war with him?'"
>
> Revelation xiii: 5: "And power was given unto him to make war forty and two months."
>
> Revelation xiii: 18: "Here is wis-



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dom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the Beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three score and six."

Now the number 666 has been regarded as that of the reincarnated Nero, who is said to reappear on earth at intervals.

One student of Biblical prophecies has said that "Six hundred three score and six years is not the age of a man, but that six hundred three score and six months are," and "equal to fifty-five and a half years."

Emperor William was born January 27, 1859	1—27—1859
Add his age in July, 1914	6— 0— 55
Beginning of war	7—27—1914

And "Power was given him to continue forty and two months."

If this refers to the present war, it indicates that the war will end January 27, 1918 (Kaiser's birthday), and forty-two months from the beginning of the war.

Ralph Shirley, an English occultist, has made an interesting collection of olden prophecies, says Mr. Fish, who tells the story of "The Gipsy's Prophecy" as fitting very well with the two previous divinations:

It seems that in 1849 the Kaiser's grandfather, Prince William of Prussia, was wandering incognito through some of the provinces of the Rhine. He was at that time very unpopular, owing to his attitude toward the Berlin revolution of 1849, and therefore had little thought of ever coming to the throne.

At Mayence a gipsy woman offered to tell his fortune, and addrest him as "Imperial Majesty." Not a little amused, the Prince asked, "'Imperial Majesty,' and of what empire, pray?" "Of the new German Empire," was the reply. He inquired, "When is this empire to be formed?"

The gipsy took a piece of paper and wrote on it the year 1849. Then she placed the same figures in a column beneath:

1849
1
8
4
9
1871

The sum obtained being the beginning of the empire.

"How long am I to rule over this empire?" asked the Prince.

The gipsy repeated the mathematical operation again, taking the number 1871 and adding the same figures in column:

1871
1
8
7
1
1888

The result being the time of his death.

Then the Prince asked, "How long is this empire to last?"

And the gipsy, taking the figures 1888, and repeating the same operation:

1888
1
8
8
8
obtaining the result: 1913

Time has proved the first two clauses of this strange prophecy to be true; as to the third—well, the war began in earnest in 1914, and may that year not have been the beginning of the end of the Hohenzollern empire?

An old prophecy of a Japanese dating back to 1793 is recalled. It reads: "When men fly like birds, ten great kings will go to war against one another and the universe will be under arms."

The Paris *Figaro* recently printed the following prediction whose source is unknown:

> In the twentieth century after the incarnation of Christ the forces of antichrist will work through a Lutheran monarch, who will claim to be inspired by God, but whose actions will be demoniacal in arrogance and cruelty. The world will be filled with spies, and women, children, priests, and old men will be chosen victims. This brutality will awaken the world to the necessity of determined resistance, and many nations will need to combine and put forth their greatest strength; for it will be a stupendous struggle, and the prayers and spiritual resistance of the Allied nations will be needed, as well as their utmost military activity.

One of the many weird tales in connection with the war is a rumor that has been current among the British people for a long time which insists that Lord Kitchener was not lost when the *Hampshire* sank off the Orkney Islands about a year ago, but that he was picked up by a German boat, and is now held a prisoner somewhere in Germany. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says:

This rumor has been current among the British people for some time, and a fresh impetus was given it recently by the publication in this country of a censored post-card said to have been received by a school-teacher in New York from an aide-de-camp of Kitchener, which contained this significant sentence:

"You would be surprized to know that a big man is numbered among the prisoners held by the Germans, who is supposed to be dead."

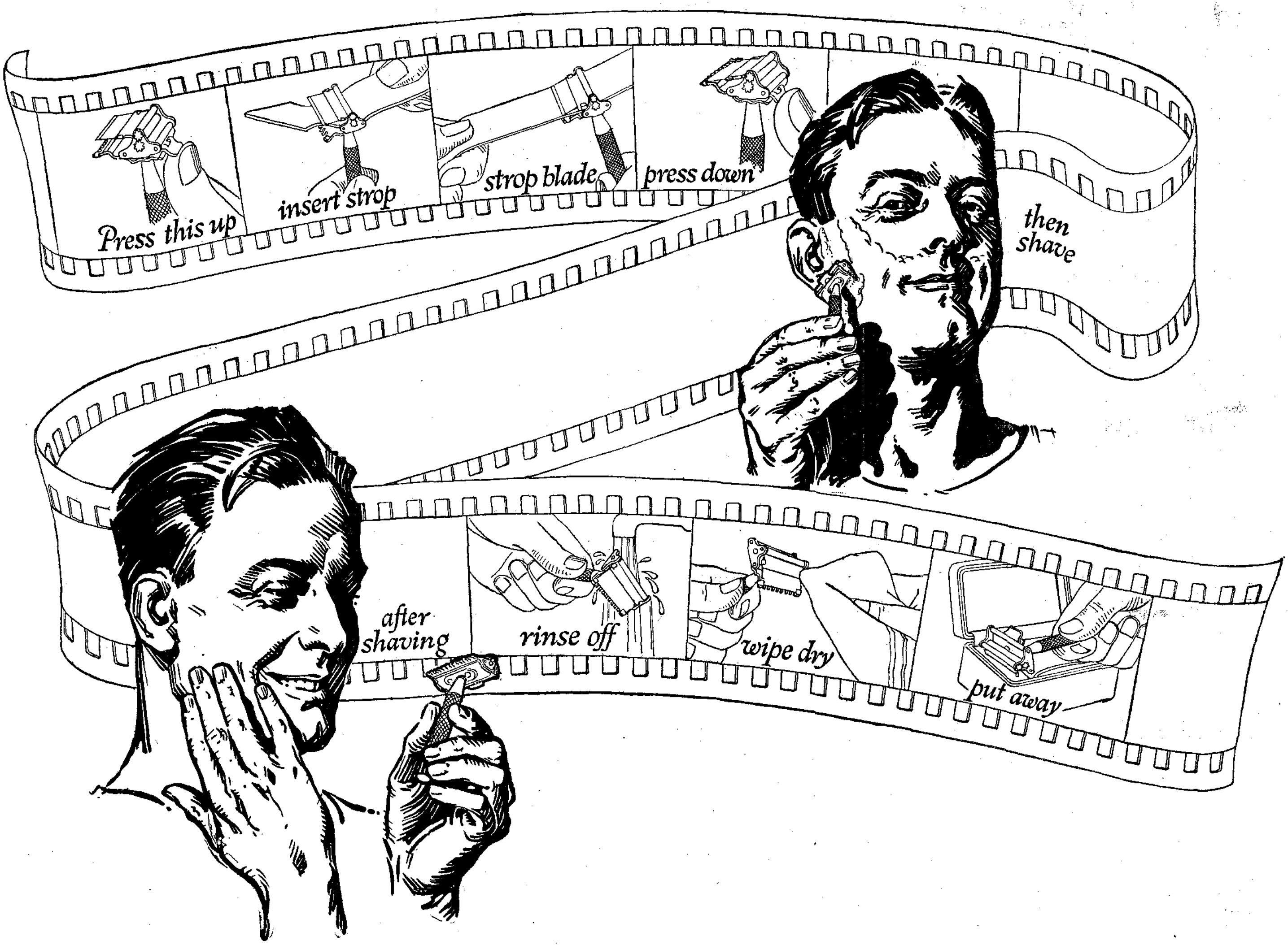
Reference to the newspaper accounts of the disaster that befell the *Hampshire* discloses the fact that there really is left a loophole for a story of this kind. No one actually saw Kitchener perish in the waters. There were eleven or twelve survivors of the ill-fated vessel who were washed ashore on a raft. The statements obtained from these men were substantially as follows:

"As the men were going to their stations before abandoning the ship, Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, appeared. Both ascended the quarter-deck. The captain called Lord Kitchener to the fore bridge, near where the captain's boat was hoisted. The captain also called to Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown whether he entered it or what happened to any boat. None returned to shore."

One of the survivors, Seaman Rogerson, who claimed to be the last man who saw Kitchener alive, said that Kitchener never left the ship.

"I saw Captain Savill help his boat crew clear away," he said. "At the same

A "Movie" of the Morning Shave



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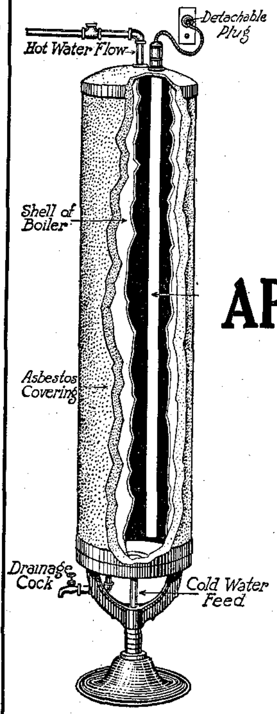

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time the captain was calling to Lord Kitchener to come to his boat, but, owing to the noise, Kitchener could not hear him. I saw him walking about and talking to two officers. He did not leave the ship in any of the boats. The ship sank by the head, and as it went under it turned a somersault forward, carrying with it all the boats and those in them."

From this account it would seem beyond all possibility of reasonable doubt that Kitchener went down with the ship, and yet stranger things have happened at sea than that Kitchener might have floated out on some of the wreckage and been picked up by an enemy boat, and it is upon this tenuous shred of hope that the story of his survival in a German prison is undoubtedly founded.

PRESIDENT WILSON AS SECRETARY LANE KNOWS HIM

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, recently drew a remarkable picture of President Wilson in a casual conversation with a friend who had called his attention to the statement of some Senators and Representatives who complained that the President was becoming too autocratic in his views on the conduct of the war.

"To such a man it is not a dangerous thing to give great power," was the summing up of Secretary Lane, who has had an opportunity to make a close study of the President, having been in his Cabinet since the beginning of the first Wilson Administration. The New York *Times* presents the appreciation from which these high points are selected:

> The theory of our Constitution is that the largest possible executive power is to be lodged in the President in time of war, because it was realized by the Constitution-makers that some man must be responsible for the job, and that this man could be only the President.
>
> I have watched him for four years with the greatest interest, and have never seen him hesitate a second to do a thing that he believed to be right because either of political influence or of any effect it might have upon his own personal destinies.
>
> Sometimes he is too patient to satisfy those who are impetuous, but once he has reached a conclusion that conclusion becomes a part of his nature. He is inflexible. Those who are our allies and those who are opposed to us should by this time realize that the Commander-in-Chief of the United States is a man who sees a thing through always, without hesitation, without compromising, without fear. He has in his nature no consciousness whatever of what it is to fear man, which in itself is not a bad characteristic of a soldier.
>
> His guide is his conscience, and the one word that most nearly summarizes his nature and expresses his career is the word "duty." But he won't take any direction as to what his duty is from any one, no matter how intimate he may be. It must strike a response in his own conscience. How strong a hold he has upon himself,

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JAMES R. & HARRY B. CATON
Attorneys & Counsellors At Law

ALEXANDRIA, VA. May 25th, 1917

Wm. E. Harmon, Esq., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:--I am directed by the American Security & Trust Company, Executor of the last will of the late Chas. E. Wood, to say that it desires to emphasize the necessity for the liquidation of the assets in which he was interested as a member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. You are therefore requested to proceed to the sale of such property as is under your control with all reasonable dispatch.

American Security & Trust Co.' By JAMES R. CATON, Attorney

Many of the country's largest fortunes are based on wise and TIMELY purchases of land in New York City. This advertisement offers a war time investment opportunity to the present generation, which fairly entitles it to be called the greatest "buy" in the United States today.

Mr. Chas. E. Wood, late member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co., had substantial holdings in the firm's various New York City realty developments. As Mr. Wood's heirs request a speedy settlement of his estate, WM. E. HARMON & Co., Inc., formerly Wood, Harmon & Co., must offer part of their Brooklyn holdings at LESS THAN HALF VALUE, to ensure a quick sale.

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The opening of the first subway from the center of Manhattan through Brooklyn, which opening is to take place within a year, will herald the coming boom in Brocklyn real estate. Foresighted people will not wait until the best bargains are picked up. It is better to be two months too early than two minutes too late. If we are not mistaken, the rise in values will be something like Washington Heights, where lots could be bought for $2,500 six months before the opening of the subway that sold for $6,000 six months after.

Mr. Wood's interests MUST be disposed of at once. WM. E. HARMON & Co., Inc., the most widely known and largest realty operators in this country, stand behind the offer, which is an assurance of the soundness of the investment. "Buy now and share in the dividends of the near future."

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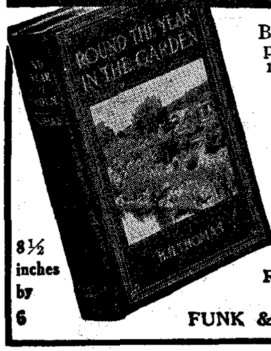
Round the Year in the Garden



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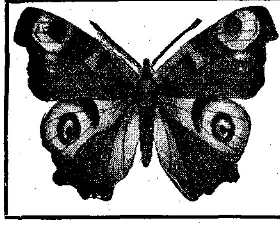

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how much he is master of his own thought, is illustrated by this—that during the period of our neutrality, in two years and a half of Cabinet meetings and of personal conversations, I never heard him utter a word that was contrary to his own plea for neutrality made to the people at the beginning of the war. This seems like an impossible thing, but it is literally true. He could narrate facts without bias; he could express the reactions of the American people under given circumstances; he could present the law with relation to the facts presented; but, no matter what was underneath, he held strictly to the rule which he asked others to follow. And this at a time when he was subjected to the most serious criticism from some who said that he was pro-German and others who said that he was pro-English. This shows completely he is master of himself.

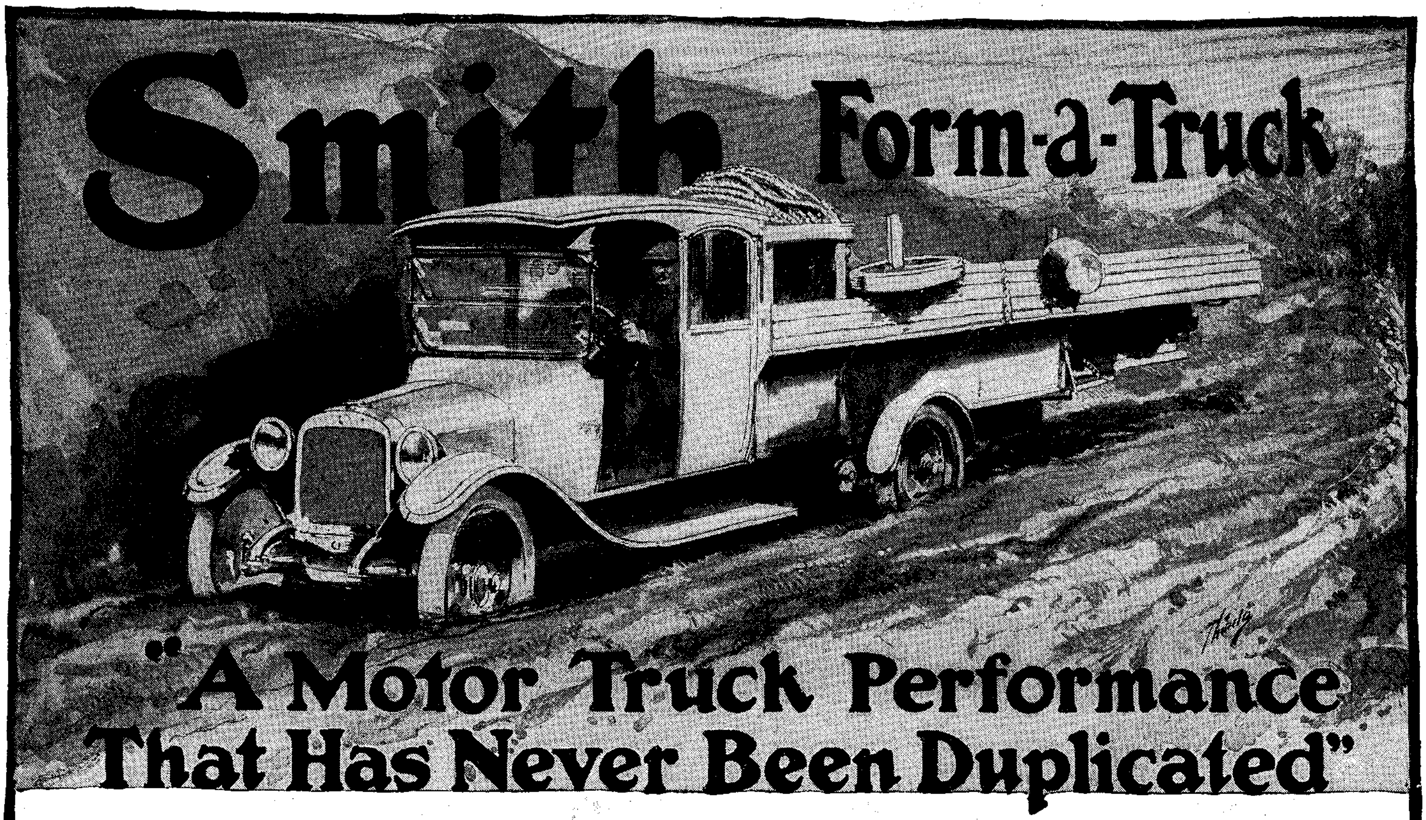
He meets situations by asking very concretely, "What is the thing that I can do in this situation that will make for the perpetuation of real democracy?" That is his interest in this war.

Thomas Jefferson was not more truly a democrat, nor was Lincoln. He visualizes the world not as so much money, land, or machines, but as so many men, and women, and children.

We have a Commander-in-Chief who has these qualities: courage, patience, stedfastness, far-sightedness. These are the qualities of a great commander. He knows now what he wishes to secure for democracy out of this war, and he is not thinking of the war in terms of personality, or of personal triumph, or of national triumphs, but of the world future, a freer opportunity for the spirit of the man. This is where his ideality comes in. He is a man who knows where he wishes to go, and he has the determination to get there if it is possible, and nothing can stand in his way if his will, backed as it always is by his conscience, makes it possible to reach that end. To such a man it is not a dangerous thing to give great power. He can be depended upon to use it conservatively. He will use whatever power is given to him too conservatively to please many of our people. He would hold in his hand the thunderbolts of Jove, but he would never let one pass from his hands unless he saw that it was vitally necessary.

I am saying these things not in a spirit of a partizan but to hold up before you the picture of the man who is fitted in the supreme qualities that I have mentioned for the conduct of a war upon which our fortunes turn. He never seeks his end by the indirection of the politician. I have no hesitancy in saying that he never conceived of himself as playing such a part as that which he now plays in world affairs, but, if he had, every move that he made in the past would have been consistent with the position he holds at present.

It is the desire of the people that this war shall be so conducted as to place the responsibility upon the one man in the Government whom the people can see—their President and their Commander-in-Chief. And when it comes to the day of reckoning, I believe that the people will be satisfied that the expenditures they have made, in men and in money, have been made conscientiously, efficiently, and in the attainment of the end for which they hope—a more certain peace for the world.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Total weight, with load of lumber	7585
" " without load . .	3255
" " of load carried .	4330
" " body and cab . .	750
Net weight of load	3580

Specifications of Truck No. 2 were:
Tires, pneumatic all around.

	Pounds
Total weight, with load of salt	6490
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" " of load carried .	3235
" " body and cab .	750
Net weight of load	2485

The route lay from Washington, D. C., across the Potomac River into the Virginia hills, through the villages of McLean, Tyson, Vienna, Oakton, Fairfax, to Centerville, and return over the same roads.

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Road conditions were good, fair, poor, rough, muddy, with steep hills and deep ruts, creeks to be forded, swampy lanes to be traversed. The speed average was 18 miles an hour.

On the outgoing trip Truck No. 1 broke through the upper crust of a mired road, left rear wheel sinking in to the hubs. The truck was backed out under its own power and driven on as though nothing had happened.

In another spot on the road the same truck was driven off the main highway through swampy woods over a sawdust road one-quarter of a mile long. Many times all four wheels sank to the hubs, and other times the truck was forced over roots, stumps, hummocks, and in one place sank so deep in the mud that it rested on its own axle.

Truck No. 2 equipped with pneumatic tires was frequently driven at a speed as high as 42 miles an hour.

14075 Pounds Load

On the return trip, as an extra test of power, the motor in truck No. 2 was stopped and Truck No. 1, besides carrying its own total load of 7,585 pounds, hauled truck No. 2 with its total weight of 6,490 pounds for a distance of two miles over steep hills and through gullies filled with loose sand, gravel and wet, red clay.

Under these conditions the performance record was perfect and a speed of from 6 to 12 miles per hour was maintained.

Precise as Government Tests

The test was official—as precise as governmental tests—and declared by the referee to be "A motor truck performance that has never been duplicated."

How long can you afford to be without motor truck service in which the records of achievement are so amazing, in which the cost of operation is already demonstrated by over 30,000 attachments now in use, to be lower than that afforded by any other form of transportation?

Smith Motor Truck Corporation

Manufacturers of Smith Form-a-Truck
EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND SALESROOM:
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Eastern Branch—109 W. 64th Street, New York
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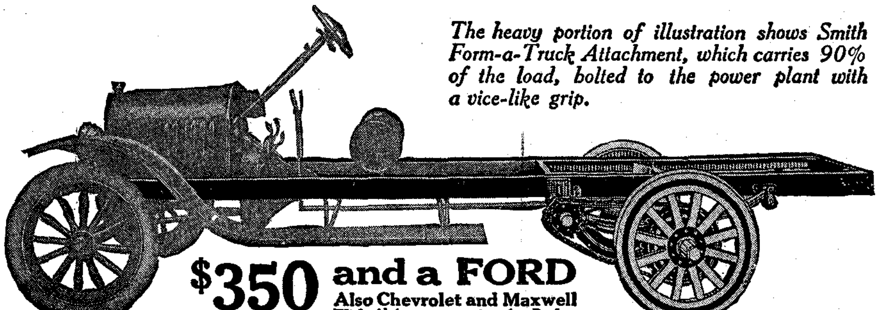
Southern Branch—120 Mariette Street, Atlanta
Canada Branch—20 King Street, East, Toronto, Canada—Prices, $450 and $510 f. o. b. Toronto



The heavy portion of illustration shows Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the power plant with a vice-like grip.

$350 and a FORD
Also Chevrolet and Maxwell
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I employ ....horses. My present cost is..........cents per ton mile. My delivery radius is........miles

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I am a dealer interested in securing Smith Form-a-Truck representation in my territory.

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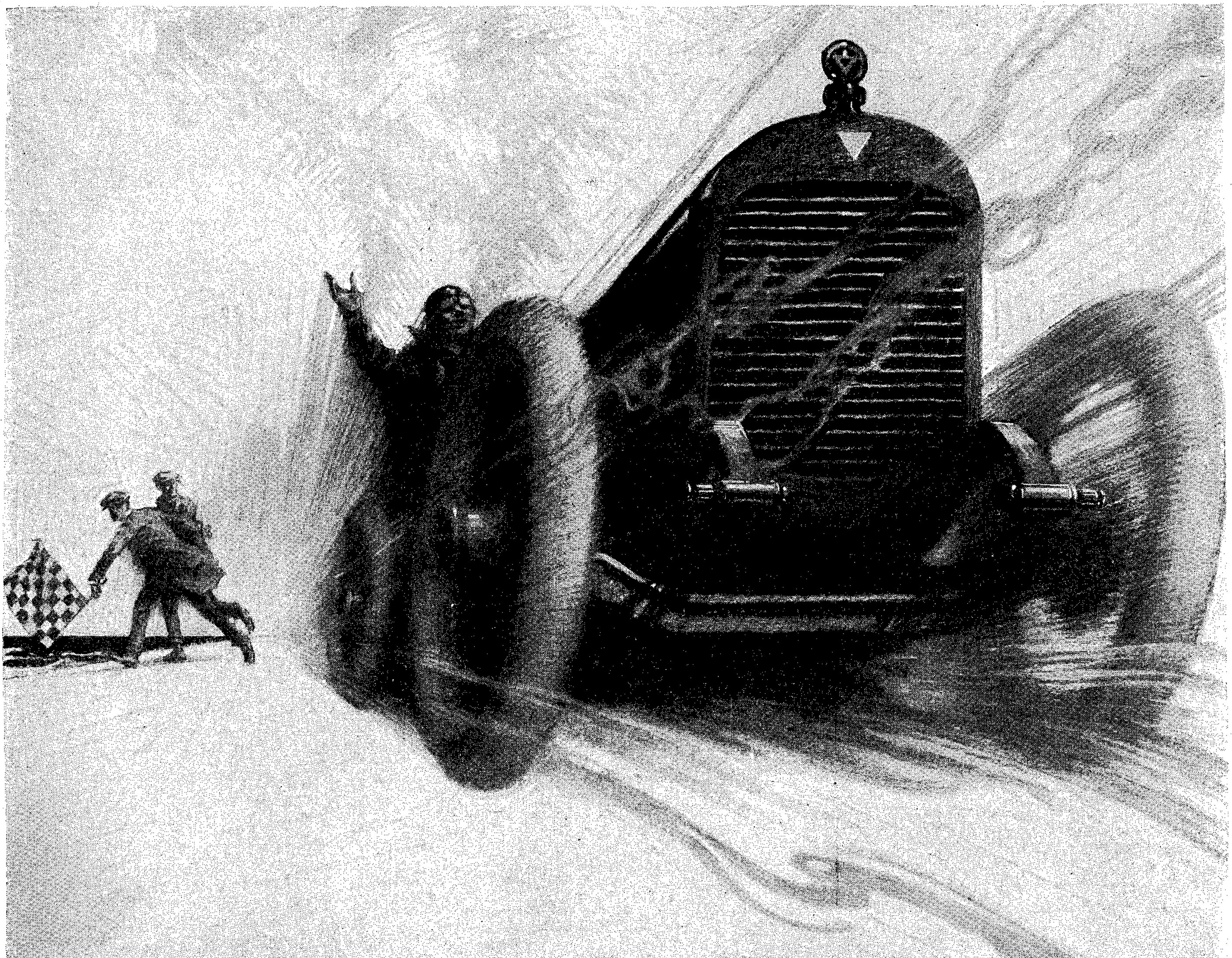

The Speedway Test That Further Proves Hudson Endurance

Four Cars Entered—Four Finished—First Place in the Free-for-All; Second, Seventh and Ninth Places for Hudson Super-Six Specials in the 250-Mile Cincinnati Memorial Day Sweepstakes Races

The Hudson Super-Six was not designed for racing.

The aim was a car that would endure. All its records were made in tests that prove endurance.

With some changes a stock car is made suitable for racing, capable of out-performing most cars that are specially built for racing. The reason for this is the patented Super-Six motor which minimizes vibration.

You are not urged to buy a Hudson Super-Six to use as a race car. We know you will never want it for such purpose. You won't ever care to drive it at the rate of 102½ miles an hour, or to equal its record of 1819 miles in 24 hours, both officially made by a stock chassis. You will never care to make a round trip across America in 10 days and 21 hours, the record excelling each way that of any other car, made by a Super-Six seven-passenger touring car.

But that the car you own is capable of such service is proof that there is no task you will impose that it is not more than equal to.

That is why the Hudson Super-Six is the largest selling fine car with a price above $1,200. Can any car offer greater proof of its endurance?

There are eight body types of the Hudson Super-Six chassis. Each car is in keeping with what you would expect to find on a chassis that has shown such convincing proof of its endurance.

Phaeton, 7-passenger,	**$1650**	**Touring Sedan . . .**	**$2175**	**Town Car Landaulet .**	**$3025**
Speedster, 4-passenger,	**1750**	**Town Car . . . . .**	**2925**	**Limousine . . . . . .**	**2925**
Cabriolet, 3-passenger,	**1950**	*(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)*		**Limousine Landaulet . .**	**3025**

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AN AMERICAN MINISTER IN THE FOLKESTONE RAID

To quote a light phrase on a grave subject, the Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, of Kansas City, Missouri, has been "shown" the horrors of the German methods of warfare. The American minister was in Folkestone, England, at the time of the air-raid on that seashore resort, and to a correspondent of the Associated Press he thus describes the scenes of horror:

It was our first time under fire and it reminded me of a Missouri cyclone. The only drawback to this comparison is that the sun was shining in a clear, blue sky, over a placid sea. As the shells were crashing around us and houses were caving in, before I knew it I was humming a long-forgotten tune, doubtless subconsciously associated with those old days. Two other men in our party independently testified that they also began singing softly. Perhaps this tendency to sing or whistle is a manifestation of nerves, and explains why troops always do so when we see them embarking for France; they know that next day they will be in the trenches—maybe over the parapet. At all events, we all confest to nerves and fear.

Most people took to the cellars. Had I known there was a cellar handy, or that it is considered good form in the circumstances, I should have followed, for soon I found myself alone on the leas overlooking the sea, where I had gone at the first cry of "*Zeps*."

When I rushed out of our house by the seaside I found crowds gazing upward in the direction of the sun. I could see nothing for the glare; neither, apparently, could others. Suddenly two little girls cried, "There they are." Then I saw them, two airplanes, not *Zeppelins*, emerging from the disk of the sun almost overhead. Then four more, or five, in a line, and others and others, all light bright silver insects hovering against the blue of the sky. The heavens seemed full of them. There were about a score in all, and we were charmed with the beauty of the sight. I am sure few of us thought seriously of danger.

Then the air was split by the whistle and rush of the first bomb, which sounded like the shrill siren of a car. This was followed at once by a detonation that shook the earth. I heard nobody shriek, weep, or cry aloud. The people were marvelously controlled. I glanced in the direction of the shell-burst, a hundred yards away, and the débris was still going up like a column of smoke. Then came two more strokes, apparently in the same spot. Then three other bombs fell.

Then another bomb demolished the Manor House by the sea. Two others now fell in the water behind me, and the gravel, and mud, and water spouted up.

Other shots fell, but I could count no further. They came thick and fast, like crackling, rolling blasts of our western lightning and thunder. Nobody has reported the number of shells as far as I know. But there were 200 or more casualties—nearly 100 of them fatalities.

Anti-aircraft shells were now bursting on the fringes of the air-fleet. Then followed in the distance the purr of the machine guns, and we knew that our own planes were up in pursuit. We were later informed that three of the hostile fleet were brought down in the Channel.

After vividly describing the scenes of horror that he personally witnessed among the dead and wounded, Mr. Jenkins continues:

All this is what I myself saw, and one pair of eyes could see only a small corner of the devastated area. Houses were mere walls. All the interiors were torn out, as if by fire. A girls' school near by was a wreck.

Down the slope in the lower and busier section of the town a narrow street crowded with afternoon shoppers was strewn with scores of dead, mostly girls and women. The old shoemaker who had been in his little shop was never found. The draper's shop was a mass of brick and stone, and every girl in it was dead.

The remarkable thing was that I heard no shrieking and saw no weeping or wringing of hands. All faces were white, teeth were clenched, lips comprest. Women clutched at their garments or spasmodically smote their breasts; but not a moan nor a loud word escaped any lip within my hearing. The English are a marvelous people.

WHEN PERSHING AND JOFFRE MET

"You have come, God bless you!" This was the greeting of Marshal Joffre to General Pershing as the leader of the American Army in France stept off the special train in the Gare du Nord in Paris. It was a memorable meeting of two great fighting men, and Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent of the New York *Times*, draws this picture of the scene:

When the music stopt General Pershing stept abruptly down the car-steps to the platform. Ambassador Sharp introduced himself and welcomed him; then Viviani. After the latter's effusive welcome Pershing turned a little to the right, and there stood "Papa" Joffre. I never want to see anything finer than the meeting of those two. Both hands of each went out to the other. They stood face to face without a word. I have never seen such a smile as wreathed the face of the great Marshal. It did not change in the course of the salutation. What he was saying was as plain as if he were shouting it: "You have come, God bless you! a splendid soldier from a people unconquerable in their greatness, to help save France—my France! I know your country and I know you, and the salvation of France is sure." After that the hand-shaking with Painlevé, with the representatives from the Elysée, and even with Foch, seemed perfunctory.

As the party moved toward the gate there was a shout—a real rebel yell. It had not only the volume, but the tang in it—it smote one's tympanum. It took me back to New York and the shouting for Joffre that rocked the Woolworth Tower. This rebel yell was repeated over and over again. It was even more tremendous when the party reached the street, and it was taken up and spread as by an electric current from square to square until it became faint in the distance.

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THREE Bags for the Price of ONE

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MOTH PROOF
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2 Bags 26½x55in
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Undoubtedly hanging in dusty closets or against a wall, at the mercy of moths, dust and germs, or perhaps lying wrinkled at the bottom of a trunk.

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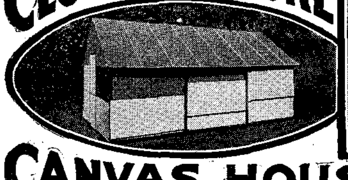

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A FRESH AIR RETREAT on your LAWN and a LUXURY in the CAMP. DESIGNED especially for SLEEPING and LIVING in the OPEN AIR. As OPEN to the AIR as an UMBRELLA but INSTANTLY closed WEATHER TIGHT or just partly. LETS the AIR IN but KEEPS the INSECTS OUT. Easily ERECTED or quickly COLLAPSED and rolled into BUNDLES without the REMOVAL of a BOLT or the USE of a TOOL. Why swelter under HOT ROOFS when the CLOSE-TO-NATURE houses are as COOL as the ATMOSPHERE. Eight sizes to meet all requirements. Send for illustrated catalog.

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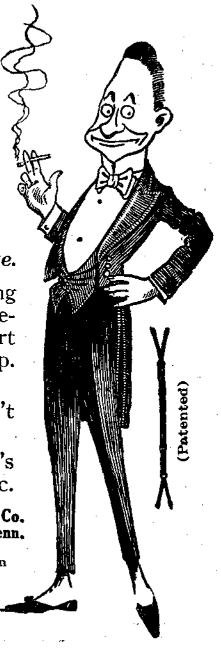
330 FRONT ST. COLFAX, IOWA

"Say did you ever feel 'em beginning to slip when yer waltzin' with yer best girl?"

—Washington Pete.



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Dress shirt simply can't bulge.

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KRYPTOKS (*pronounced Crip-tocks*) give the necessary correction for both near and far vision. You see distant and close-by objects with equal clearness. No bothersome removing of glasses; no fussing with two pairs.

KRYPTOKS are free from the conspicuous seam or hump of old style bifocals. No one can tell you are wearing double vision glasses.
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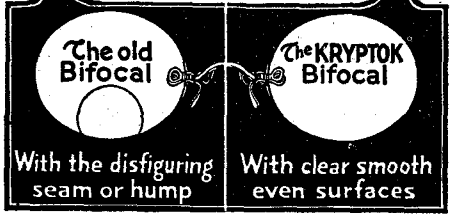
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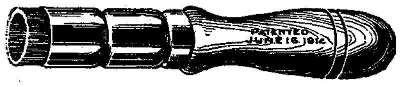

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BILL ARTUS AND THE BULL

THERE is nothing that the average New-Yorker more thoroughly enjoys than a bull loose in the traffic-blocked streets. Oh, yes, it happens now and then when a careless cowboy who is herding them across the town loses control of one of the frisky ones. In fact, it happened the other day, right in the Tenderloin district, and at high noon when the streets were filled with shoppers and lunchers. This is the way *The Sun* tells the story of the animal's efforts to tango in Fifth Avenue:

> A Texas bull got scared and threw itself into high yesterday around the noon hour, and before the most nimble of traffic cops could twist the bull's tail all the way back to neutral the bull had cataclysmed itself through the Tenderloin and finally northward along half a mile of Fifth Avenue. All that the traffic cops could do was to swing the cross-street "Stop!" signs at the bull—and the signs were all painted red.

The bull, which had just arrived from Texas, started its wild career from a pen in Eleventh Avenue just below Fortieth Street. A big tobacco sign-board annoyed it, and with a lunge and a leap it landed out on the Eleventh Avenue pavement. The real bull soon discovered his mistake, and all might have been well except that a flivver arrived at the same time. As no self-respecting flivver ever gives way to a bull, the chauffeur honked for the right of way. It began then. The bull side-stept, and it is right here that Bill Artus enters into this history. *The Sun* says:

> Bill Artus and the bull arrived in the middle of Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street simultaneously. It was Bill Artus to whom finally came the honor—far from Eighth Avenue and Forth-eighth Street—of throwing the bull. Bill is a cop, a new one just out of training-school and now attached to the West Forty-seventh Street station where each day he devotes his time to learning at least one new thing about practical copping. Yesterday he learned a lot.
>
> As the bull came up Eighth Avenue toward Bill the brand new cop reached for his hand-book of police regulations and was turning to the B page to look up the regulations and procedure concerning bulls when the bull arrived in Bill's immediate vicinity and spoiled everything. The bull seemed intent upon following a given line, so Bill stept aside. And far down the avenue the street was entirely clearing, and northward from Bill and the bull it was clearing rapidly.
>
> Therefore the bull decided to clear out West Forty-eighth Street by the simple process of heading east through that ordinarily peaceful thoroughfare. Three and four-fifths seconds later a lot of noontide Broadway promenaders did a doug-fairbanks up the façades of the buildings, with half a dozen of the Tenderloin's most prominent second-story men first to reach the sky-line.
>
> Instead of heading south into the lunch-hour coat-makers, the fool bull skidded north when it slammed into Fifth Avenue at Forty-eighth Street. Several persons happened to be on the sidewalks and pavement of Fifth Avenue at the time, at least up to the instant the bull arrived. Policeman Con Carney—naturally known to Arthur Woods and the folks at home as Chile—of Traffic C, threw the "Stop" sign on the bull, the "Stop" sign being the red side of the traffic semaphore. Chile Con Carney's act had no more effect upon the bull than if Chile had kicked the bull at the corner of Forty-eighth Street right out on Fifth Avenue.

Every little thing now seemed to be in favor of the bull making an unimpeded run to the Harlem River. But suddenly there flashed into the Avenue, scarcely a block behind the animal, brave Bill Artus, the new cop, who was supposed to be out of the running. Far from it. Bill had—but let *The Sun* tell it:

> Up the Avenue, just behind the bull's wake, a deep-chested touring-car, which had swung into the avenue from West Forty-eighth Street, came onward with a roar. Beside the chauffeur, whose heart wasn't in his work, was Training-School Cop Bill Artus. Bill had commandeered the touring-car.
>
> Chile Con Carney had jumped aboard at Forty-eighth Street, a summons for the bull waving from his hand. At Forty-ninth Street, Ownie McMahon also boarded the car. And thereafter, from Forty-ninth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Bill, and Ownie, and Chile Con Carney threw the rope to throw the bull again, and again, and again.
>
> The cops had an eye for distance, but their direction was bad, slices and pulls being about even. But their work as a whole was not altogether fruitless, their bag for the half mile, so an inventory showed later, including a new spring bonnet surmounted by an egregious egret, two tail-lamps, one well-known man about town, three fire-plugs, and fourteen flivver cars, with top, self-starters, wind-shields, and lamps complete.
>
> The bull by this time was plainly running on low. A hot pace and hysteria had done their worst, what with the run from the river and the constantly recurring red in all the British flags, the reds in the French flags, the reds of the Stars and Stripes, and the reds of the "Stop!" signs. In front of the subway-contractors' shack at the park plaza stood somebody named Giuseppi waving a red flag against the firing of a subway blast.
>
> Thereupon, the bull decided that too much was plenty. Lying low on his anatomy to give force to his lunge, the bull shot at the red flag. Giuseppi—he remained only long enough to leave his first name—started immediately for Riverhead, L. I., to visit relatives over the week-end, just as the bull came on.
>
> The bull missed the flag but landed squarely against the doors of the subway-construction shanty. On the rebound the bull landed astride a steel beam propped up along the curb. Forward jumped an expert and roped the bull—none other than Bill Artus.
>
> Before the bull could get the beam out of its teeth and everything, Bill Artus had tied the bull outside. And back from the roofs, and from Harlem and University Heights, and Yorkville, and East and West Sides came the Fifth Avenue strollers cautiously, all arriving in time to see the S. P. C. A. ambulance take the bull away.

SPICE OF LIFE

Had Him Stymied.—" I'm just waiting for my husband to complain about my extravagance this month."

" Ready to give him an argument, eh? "

" You bet I am. By mistake his golf-club checks came to the house, and I've got 'em."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Accomplished.—Mrs. Smith—" They tell me one of the girls made a *faux pas* at the cooking-class lunch that everybody noticed."

Mrs. Comeup (proudly)—" I guess it was my daughter. She can make any of them French things."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Very Impolite.—Mrs. Nexdore—"Professor Adagio called at our house yesterday and my daughter played the piano for him. He just raved over her playing."

Mrs. Peprey — " How rude! Why couldn't he conceal his feelings the way the rest of us do? "—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

The Answer.—An English militant crusader strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort, she asked, " How is it that you are not at the front, young man? "

" Because, ma'am," answered the milker, " there ain't no milk at that end."—*Atlanta Journal.*

They Meant Well.—Not long after a fire in a town near Boston, some children in the Hub held a charity fair by which $20 was realized. This sum they forwarded to the rector of the church in the town where the fire had occurred, since he had taken a prominent part in the relief-work. The letter read as follows:

" We have had a fair and made $20. We are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers. Yours truly, etc. P. S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."—*Buffalo News.*

Heard It Before?—Tom Johnson claims that the oldest joke is the one about the Irish soldier who saw a shell coming and made a low bow. The shell missed him and took off the head of the man behind him. " Sure," said Pat, " ye never knew a man to lose anything by being polite."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Watchful Waiting.—Manager (to late messenger)—" You've been away over half an hour, and only to go round the corner ! "

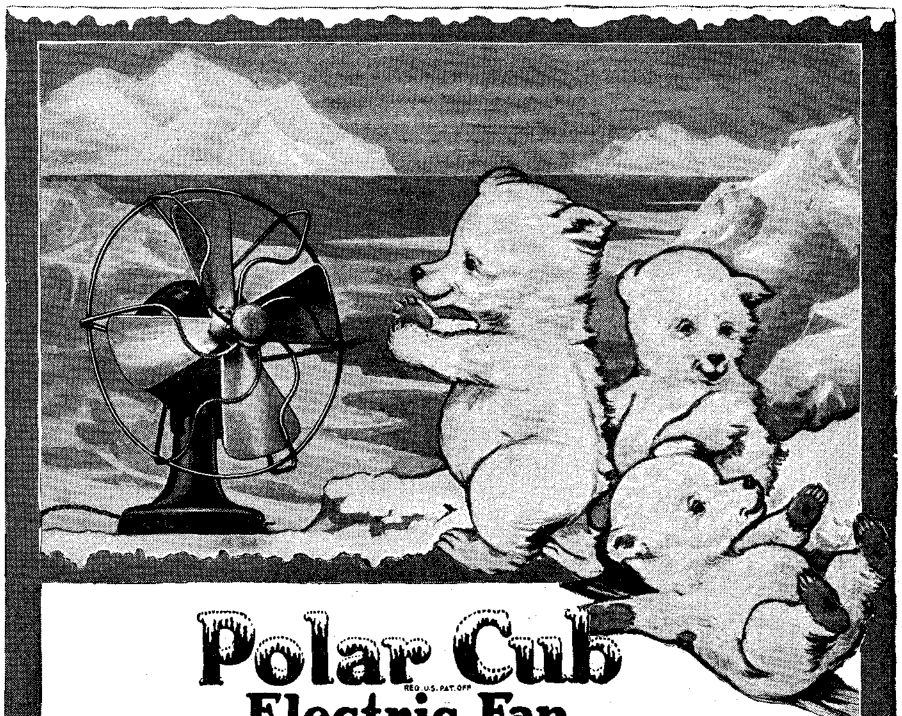
Messenger—" Please, sir, a man dropt half a crown in the gutter."

Manager—" And did it take half an hour to find it? "

Messenger—" Please, sir, I had to wait till the man went away."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

A Hint of the Future.—Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the well-known artist, who died recently, used to tell an amusing story of a London art-dealer. This man had two beautiful reproductions of the painting, "The Approaching Storm."

One of these pictures he placed in the show-window, but it did not sell. At length, in order to draw attention to the picture, he used the words, "'The Approaching Storm,' especially suitable for a wedding-present."—*London Tit-Bits.*



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$5

Polar Cub has made an electric fan an every-day convenience for anybody anywhere. He costs just $5. Think of it—$5 for as busy a little, sturdy a little electric fan as ever stirred up a breeze. Why, anybody can afford a Polar Cub.

But more than that, Polar Cub leaves hardly a footprint on your electric meter. His wonderful little motor spins along at an average cost for current, taking the country over, of a penny—one cent—the hundredth part of a dollar—for six long hours. So who would spend a hot, uncomfortable day or night anywhere! What a blessing Polar Cub is!

1917 MODEL
Two-speeds-and-stop lever; substantial die-cast frame; quiet and smooth-running; adjustable to all angles — breeze can be thrown in any direction; hook on base for attaching to wall; polished heavy base with felt cushion; equipped with 8-foot cord and plug; operates on direct or alternating current of 105 to 130 volts; height of fan, 8 inches; blade diameter, 6 inches; weight, 3 lb. 8 oz.; rich, attractive black enamel finish; every fan fully guaranteed.

Polar Cub is the *original* $5 fan. And today he is still leading the procession. This year he has two speeds and stop—controlled by a lever in the base. At high speed, his 6-inch blades spin around at 3400 revolutions per minute. When the weather's not so hot and you want a milder breeze, you can moderate it by moving the lever to second speed.

So hand a $5 bill today to your dealer for a Polar Cub (in Canada, $7.50). Then you'll forget the hot weather. If your electrical or hardware dealer hasn't it, write us; we will refer you to one who has.

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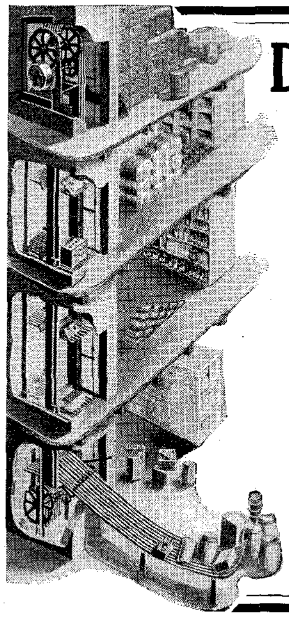

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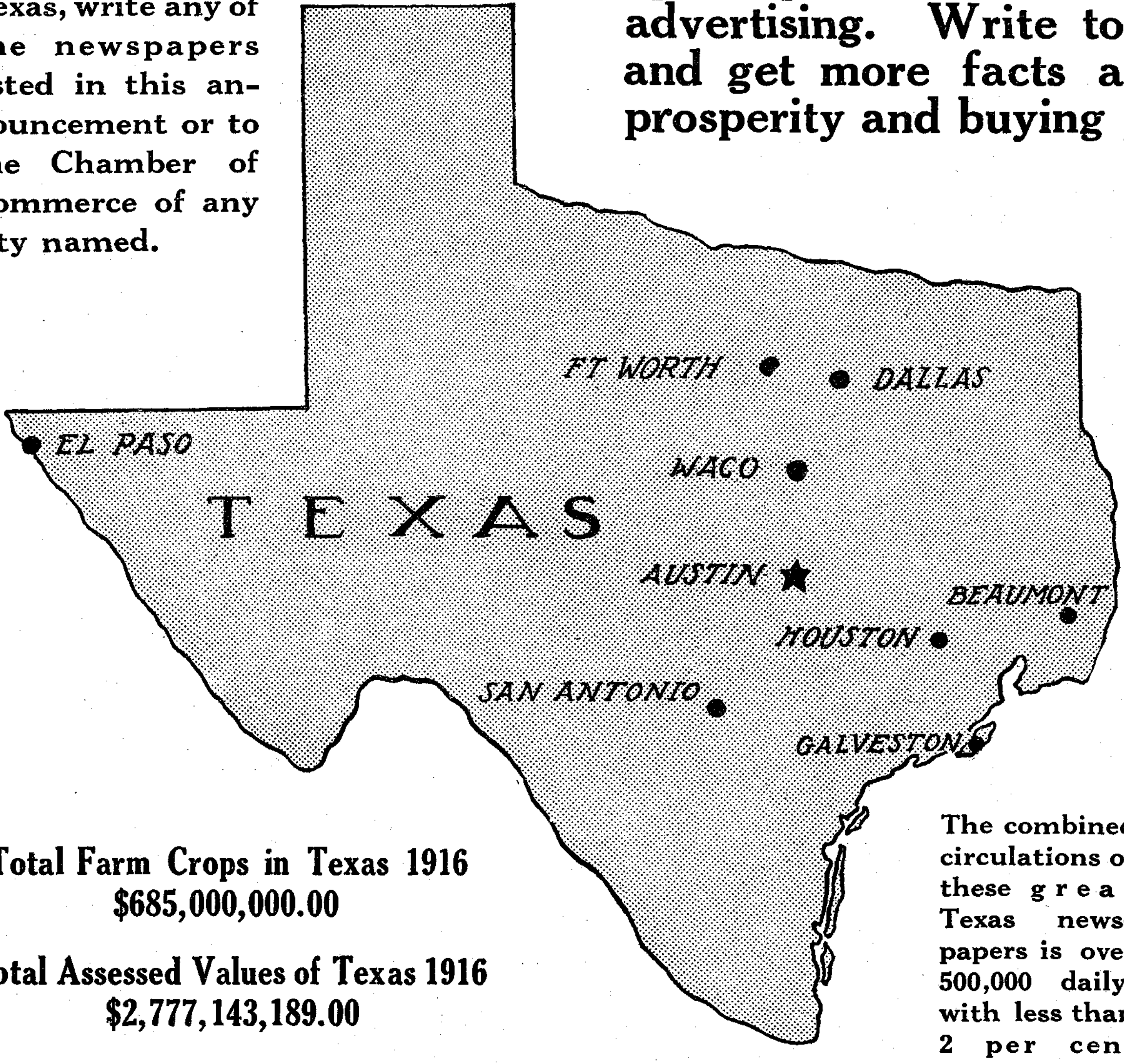
For information about lands or investments in Texas, write any of the newspapers listed in this announcement or to the Chamber of Commerce of any city named.



Total Farm Crops in Texas 1916
$685,000,000.00

Total Assessed Values of Texas 1916
$2,777,143,189.00

The combined circulations of these great Texas newspapers is over 500,000 daily, with less than 2 per cent duplication in the country.

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Austin Statesman
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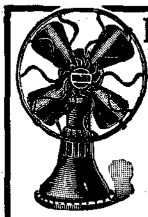

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SECOND DITTO—" Guess it must be a nervous wreck."—*Widow.*

His Credit Doubtful.—FIRST CREDIT MAN—" How about Jones of Pigville Center? "

SECOND CREDIT MAN—" He always pays cash, so we don't know how honest he is ! "—*Boston Globe.*

The Maid's Sacrifice.—" But, my dear," said his wife, after he had complained about the food the new cook had brought in. " You know during these terrible times it is absolutely necessary that we make great sacrifices."

" Oh, of course, but what I object to is that cook's making hers in the form of a burnt offering."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Too Academic.—Sometimes, to be sure, the opening is so unfortunate as to incur instant resentment and positively invite refusal. Take the case of the diminutive man of kindly appearance who was accosted by a seedy purist with the words:

" Sir, I am looking for a little succor."

" Well," snorted the wearer of the size 13½ collar, " do I look like one? "—*Atlanta Journal.*

Some Recompense Due.—When we see a woman trying to buy a newspaper on a cold day, with all the apparently necessary maneuvers involved in getting a penny out of the small pocketbook in the deep recesses of her hand-bag, we feel that she ought to have the vote, or a mother's pension, or whatever else she wants at the moment, so as to make up to her in some measure for the accident of sex.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Couldn't Fool Him.—" The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill," sang the little boy at the Ragged School treat. But somehow his version of that line in " Kathleen Mavourneen " jarred on the nerves of the old squire.

" My little man," he said, kindly, " why don't you put a few more aitches in your song? "

" Garn! " advised the little man, politely. " Don't yer know there ain't no ' h ' in moosic? It only goes up ter G ! "—*London Ideas.*

Saw Him First.—A Quaker had gotten himself into trouble with the authorities and the sheriff called to escort him to the lock-up.

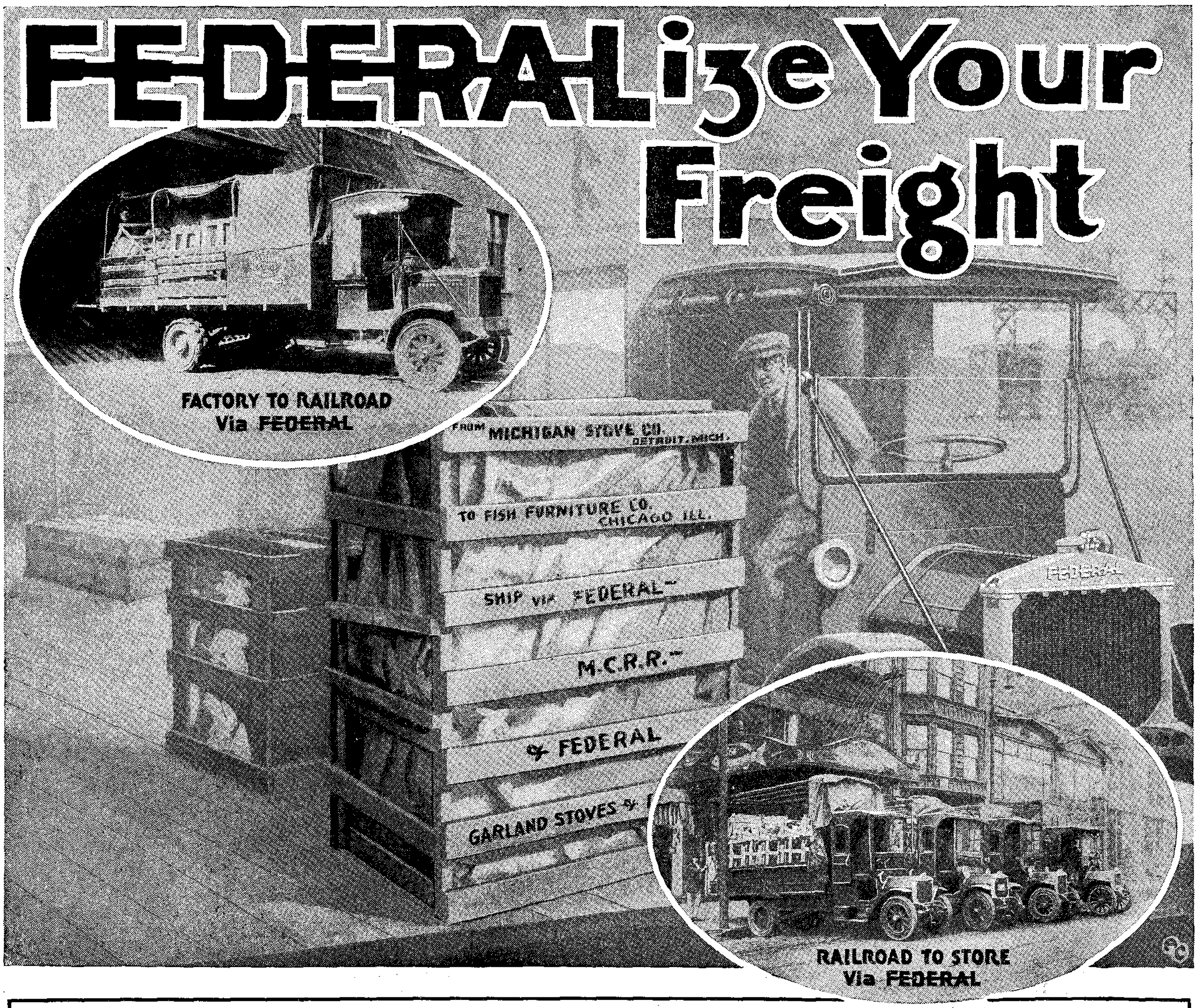
" Is your husband in? " he inquired of the good wife who came to the door.

" My husband will see thee," she replied. " Come in."

The sheriff entered, was bidden to make himself at home, and was hospitably entertained for half an hour, but no husband appeared. At last the sheriff grew impatient.

" Look here," said he, " I thought you said your husband would see me."

" He has seen thee," was the calm reply, " but he did not like thy looks and has gone another way."—*Harper's Magazine.*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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE LABOR SUPPLY TO BE OUR FIRST SERIOUS PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR

TO this nation, as to other nations, the great industrial problem after the war will be "the supply, cost, and control of labor"—so asserts a writer in *The Americas*, who adds that the problem will at first become an international one and "of serious gravity." While each nation is already facing problems that are complicated, there is none quite so complicated as this labor problem eventually will be. We are coming, says this writer, into "a time of unprecedented political artificialities in serious interference with the free play of trade relationships, including those that govern the cheap and easy obtaining of manufacturing materials." Already does the world see clearly that after the wealth surpluses available when the war began have been used up, or destroyed, or nullified in value, the hope of the future for every nation will rest upon its ability to produce. No source of power will equal that arising out of the efficient production of materials and manufactures. In such conditions the necessity of having a sufficient supply of labor is obvious, and it is the uncertainty of this supply that is the crux of the labor problem and the production problem. While it is not a certainty that there will be any undersupply of labor, nearly everybody believes all present indications point toward a shortage. Already the industries of the United States are generally undersupplied with workmen, but as "the adjustment of production upon a huge scale to war-necessities proceeds, it may be that other lines of activity will be starved for want of materials." Unless events immediately following the end of the war bring us an influx of immigration, or our industries in the meantime find a way to a much more efficient use of what labor we have, this writer believes there will be "a shortage of workers in the United States in near future years such as may have serious effect." He says further:

"We have heard it said frequently in the last ten years that free agricultural lands and the cheap sources of raw manufacturing materials, which had before given an opportunity for our enormous national development of industry without the necessity for looking closely after economies of production and manufacture, have almost disappeared. It may occur to somebody, soon, to say that immense resources of cheap labor had much to do with the rapidity of American growth of manufacturing and railroad transportation, and that we may have come also to the end of the cheap supply of labor. It is estimated that from the beginning of the 19th century, upward of fifty millions of Europeans have left Europe, chiefly for America. Our statistics show that over 35,000,000 have come to us since 1820 and over 17,000,000 within the time of our greatest development of transportation and manufacturing, since 1880. Out of this stream of human material our industries obtained great supplies of cheap labor with which to organize at low cost certain large activities in our highly systematized production in which thousands individually unskilled were made to do collective work of high productivity, under management, in conjunction with machinery.

"A generation ago we expected that European labor would come here to stay, with its thousands of skilled workmen who helped in the building up of the industries in their way, and its hundreds of thousands of raw humans who would begin at the very bottom, with the pick and shovel and rough hands, then better themselves, and find places in the higher ranks, to be succeeded by new raw immigrants. All would become Americans. And to the numerical extent then expected this has been so. But within two decades there has developed the new international phenomenon of temporary migration of labor on an enormous scale, in great armies, flowing forth across the oceans and back again, rising and falling in volume in direct response to industrial demand for labor, only a small per cent. of the millions of emigrants permanently assimilated by any one nation's industries. A very grave question for American industry, for Argentine agriculture, for Cuba's sugar, for what survives of German factories, now before the men who are concerned with the competitive economies of the industries is, will the world's supply of migrant labor, to which the most modern industry has heretofore adjusted itself, be permanently cut off by new national arrangements that the war has occasioned? Or will there be a flood of permanent migration?

"Upward of ten million persons migrated across national boundary-lines in 1913, five million by sea. Three million and a quarter crossed the Atlantic to the Americas or back home from them. Three-quarters of a million of the Yellow Races were in the outward-bound or home-bound stream between China, Japan, the Pacific Islands, Australasia, Siam, the Straits Settlements, and the lands bordering the Indian Ocean. According to well-informed European authority, Italy alone furnished more than a million persons, with a high proportion of common labor, of a purely temporary industrial migration, in which the Spaniards, Poles, Austrians, Russians, and Turks played a large part as far as European sources are concerned, while Chinese, Japanese, Kanakas, and natives of India formed a smaller vortex of industrial migration in the Far East. Thousands of Italians and Spaniards crossed the ocean to the wheat-fields of Argentina and the cane-fields of the West Indies and Central America, to stay only during one agricultural season and then go home. By many thousands the Italians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Magyars, Croatians, Polish, Russians, etc., went to the United States, passing thousands homeward-bound after a few years of work and the accumulation of a few hundred dollars each, here in America. At the same time many thousands of these same nationalities crossed the boundary-lines of Europe, seeking temporary work in Germany, France, and other industrial countries, expecting to return after a comparatively short sojourn. Germany imported 750,000 agricultural laborers alone. A few thousand Mexicans did the same to get work in the United States. It had become an important economic feature of the world's industries, this temporary migration of labor to supply seasonal demands of industry, to go home when the demand was over. Of our own immigration in the five years ended with 1913, 42 per cent. returned home. Of Argentina's comparatively large immigration, 43 per cent. returned home. British statistics show that in 1913, 454,527 citizens of the United Kingdom, including all classes of travelers, left British ports for oversea, while 192,718, exactly 42 per cent., returned from abroad. From July 1, 1910, to March 31, 1917, 1,716,919 American citizens left the country and 1,581,558 came home, an apparent loss of 135,361 citizens. Aliens and citizens together, 12,298,146 persons came and went, with the resultant net increase of 2,832,044 in our population from this movement.

"Figures indicate a steady loss of alien labor by American industries since 1910, and altho it is quite probable that our industries have drawn largely upon the 'farm labor' the underlying tendency is found to hold true when the figures for skilled labor (classified separately from the above) are examined. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently conducted an extensive inquiry about the reported intention of alien and recently naturalized European workers here to go back home in large numbers as soon as the war is over. From many men in close touch with this element of our industrial population, such as superintendents of industries and railway officials who employ foreign labor largely, and the small foreign bankers and steamship agencies that organized movements of foreigners heretofore, there was obtained a majority opinion, not nearly unanimous, that there will be an emigrant rush to Europe the moment peace comes, to hunt up families or friends, to look after property and estates, or to make the home trip that war has prevented. The Chamber's report on this inquiry states the belief that a large temporary exodus of European workmen will bring a big problem for our manufacturers right when the war ends. On the other hand, there are students of the situation, of equal authority, who look for a great wave of German migration when the breakdown of Germany comes. It is a riddle, rather than a problem.

"It is the exprest belief of some of our shrewdest business leaders that the necessities of this war will result in an entirely new relationship between what is generally called 'capital' and what is generally called 'labor,' both in this country and in England. If ideas that are taking definite form in the plans of men of weight and action materialize, the skilled workers of organized industries will in the near future have a larger share in the profits of the industries, a voice in the management, and a definite, personal responsibility for the success of organized enterprise in which they are a part. This appears to be the only workable outcome of the immediate situation in certain quarters, to avoid a disastrous clash and disorganization of world-wide industry right after the war. If it proves successful, it should bring about efficiencies so effective as to make what supply of labor there is go much further and give the skilled labor its own reward of larger share in products.

"In this country the war situation has not yet developed so great a drain upon the labor forces of our normal industries as to bring the necessity for such drastic measures as in England. The necessity may never come. We ought to be able to furnish our share of men and munitions, out of our larger population and industrial capacity, with an increase of productiveness organized in other ways. But, for all that, our labor situation has so developed as to bring a situation such as to stimulate the interest of our industrial captains in working out a new relationship between the managements and the labor forces of our enterprises. Practical things are developing.

"All the nations expect to share great losses of skilled and unskilled workingmen, in the prime of life, at the front. There is a vast work of reconstruction in Europe that will call for millions of men. Italy now confidently expects an industrial development that will keep her labor at home. England talks of a great migration of sol-

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LARGER RAILWAY INCOMES WITH SMALLER PROFITS

While the American railways are doing "a record volume of business," they are like many human beings in that they "find it hard to make a showing that will induce investors to become partners." So declares a writer in *Bradstreet's*. It is a case simply of the high cost of living, reducing the purchasing power of the dollar. On every side railway officers hear a chorus coming from the material man, the fuel man, and practically every laborer. Each demands and gets more, but, "when the railways ask for higher compensation for services rendered, loud protests are heard." The railways do not complain about what they take in. It is "their inability to hold on to a fair share of what they have earned that makes them have regrets." The writer then presents telling facts:

"During the first quarter of this year leading roads operating 231,000 miles received as gross revenue $883,045,547, against $813,930,089 for the like period of last year, the increase being $69,115,458, or about 8.5 per cent. But after paying operating expenses as well as taxes and deducting something for uncollectible bills, there remained only $189,059,529, whereas in the first quarter of 1916 operating income aggregated $213,810,283, the difference on the unfavorable side being $24,750,754, or 11 per cent. Stated in another way, expenses and taxes in the first quarter of this year absorbed $693,986,018, and in the like period of last year the outgo in this particular respect was $600,119,806. Thus, expenses and taxes went up nearly $94,000,000, which sum was in effect spent to get an increase of $69,115,000 in gross revenues. If data for the smaller roads were included, an even less favorable picture could be held up to view.

"While earnings show relatively large gains over those for the four-year period 1913–16, it must be remembered that of those four years all of 1914 and part of 1915 were unfavorable. A psychological depression, probably reflecting the shadows of the war that was coming, had been in evidence during the fore part of 1914, which depression was made acute by the events of July, and this heritage continued, so far as railway matters were concerned, until about the summer of 1915. Of course, other big lines of business experienced a change for the better somewhat earlier, but the railways, as a rule, are the last important entities to recover from depression. With these explanations in mind, it is pertinent to introduce, merely as a statistical record, the following exhibit showing indices covering gross and net revenues, also operating income, for the four-year period 1913–16, with the relation thereto of the trends for the first quarter of this year:

	Gross revenues		*Net revenues*		*Oper. Income*	
	Average 1913-16	*Gain over average 1917*	*Average 1913-16*	*Gain over average 1917*	*Average 1913-16*	*Gain over average 1917*
Jan....	100	126.1	100	141.9	100	146.2
Feb....	100	147.0	100	102.4	100	97.5
March..	100	124.9	100	121.1	100	119.9

"The Bureau of Railways News and Statistics shows that to do $100 in gross business the Eastern roads in the first quarter of this year spent in expenses $79.51, against $70.78 in the like time last year, while Southern lines put out $66.86, compared with $65.92 in 1916, and Western carriers expended $70.21, against $68.44."

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

June 14.—Howard E. Coffin, of the Council of National Defense, before a subcommittee on military affairs outlines plans for an air-fleet large enough to cover the entire Western battle-front from the North Sea to the Alps.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, denounces the food-control measure as giving to the President greater powers than ever were invested in Czar or Kaiser.

June 15.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman are arrested charged with conspiracy in endeavoring to induce young men to break the Conscription Law by refusing to register.

Figures available at midnight on the last day of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan campaign show an oversubscription of $800,000,000 and a list of 4,000,000 subscribers.

Washington reports that plans have been formulated by the Aircraft Production Board of the Defense Council to make the United States a great elementary training-base for all the Allied nations.

President Wilson signs the War-Budget and the Espionage Bill, thus making immediately available $3,340,000,000 for war-machinery and giving the Executive power to place an embargo on all exports.

June 16.—The Senate passes the Priority Shipment Bill, giving to the President control of interstate commerce; the Lever Food-Control Bill is returned to the Senate by its Committee on Agriculture without recommendation, and President Wilson authorizes Herbert C. Hoover to proceed with the organization of the new food administration through cooperation of volunteer forces.

Chairman Denman, of the United States Shipping Board, refuses to sign contracts for ten steel ships to be built by the Downey Ship-building Company of New York, and sends the contracts back to General Goethals for revision of the steel prices.

June 18.—A new engine for airplanes developed in part by Howard Coffin, of the Defense Council, will be the basis of the $600,000,000 aerial fleet to be constructed by the Government, Washington reports.

June 19.—Vice-Admiral Sims is appointed to take general charge of the Allied naval forces in Irish waters during the absence from his post of the British naval commander, a dispatch from London states.

Declaring that the successful termination of the war depends upon a sufficient food-supply, Lord Rhondda, the new Food-Controller of Great Britain, says that the solution of that problem lies mainly with America, which he is sure "will not let us down."

An announcement made public in Washington states that ten steel steamships, contracted for, or in process of construction by the Baltimore Ship-building Company, have been commandeered by the Government.

With returns coming in hourly from all over the country, Washington reports that the Red Cross drive, begun on Monday, has resulted in total pledges of $43,500,000 in three days.

Announcement made at the Standard Oil Company's office in Washington states that the armed oil-tank steamship, *John D. Archbold*, was torpedoed

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3. *The Legal Expert's test,* for safety and wisdom of legal provisions
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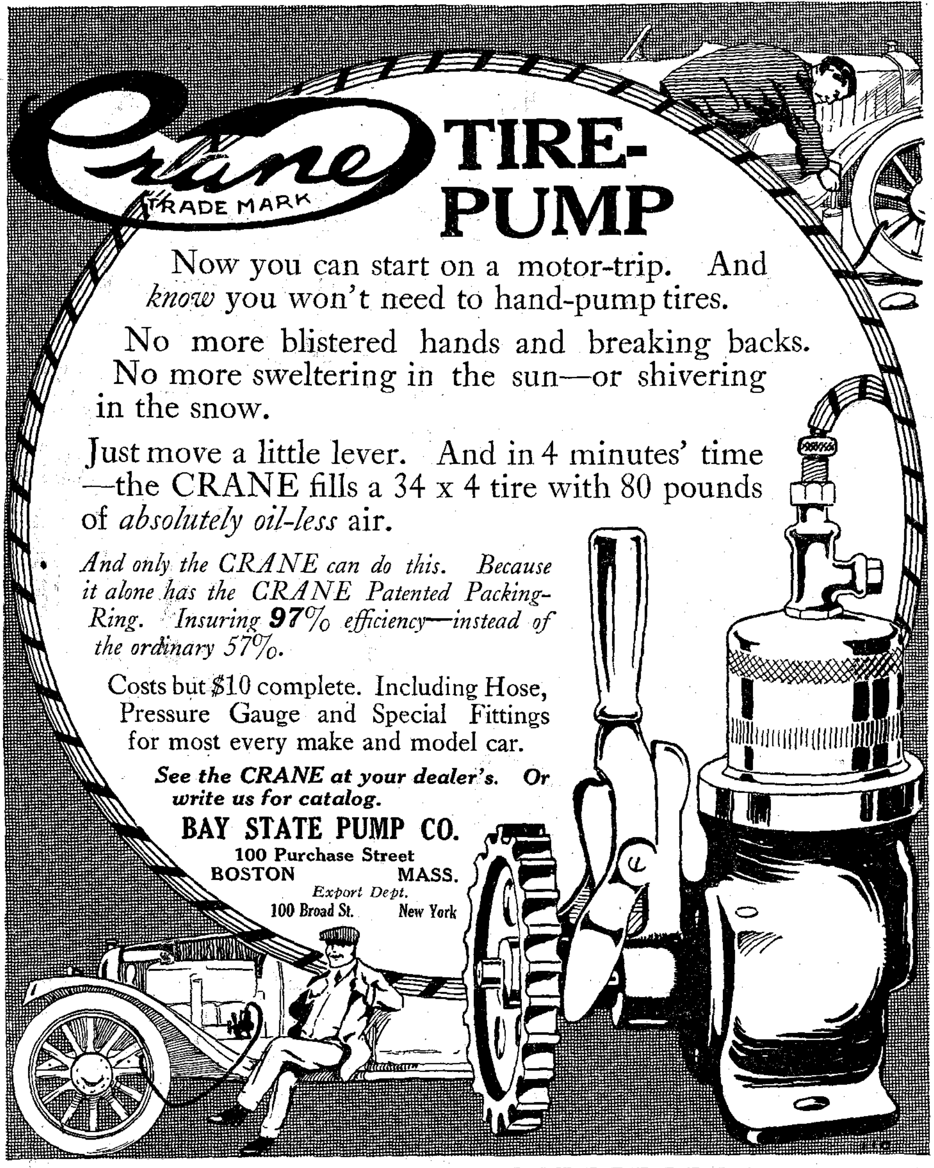
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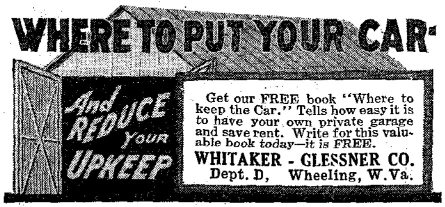
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and sunk when two days out from France. Four members of the crew were lost.

Twelve expert French aviators arrive in New York to instruct and develop the American flying corps.

June 20.—Announcement is made by Chairman Coffin, of the Aircraft Production Board, that automobile, sewing-machine, and typewriter plants, as well as machine-shops, will be imprest into service to turn out engines for the 2,000 battle-planes a month, which the Government plans to produce.

President Wilson fixes the week of June 23 to 30 as National Recruiting Week as a last drive for volunteers for the regular Army.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

June 14.—The British press urge that ample warning of German air-raids be given by air-scouts, while Lord Northcliffe declares for reprisals to end the "frightfulness."

London reports important advances on the battle-fronts in both France and Belgium.

Former King Constantine of Greece leaves the country in a war-ship as the Entente troops begin to land.

Japan's misunderstanding of the note of the United States to China is reported due to a bogus version of the communication that purported to have been cabled from New York, and was printed in a Tokyo newspaper, Washington announces.

A Japanese war-commission, headed by Viscount Ishii, is to visit the United States with a view to closer cooperation.

Austrian surprize-attacks on the Carso and at Monte Ortigara are successfully repulsed by the Italian forces, London reports.

British naval forces capture a Turkish fort on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. Many prisoners and much booty are taken with the loss of only one man, London announces.

June 15.—British troops at Arras and south of Ypres are victorious on a seven-mile front, completing the occupation of the old first-line trenches of the Germans near the Lys.

Spain is threatened with an army revolt, and no news has been received for three days, London reports.

England will free all Irish prisoners taken in the rebellion of Easter week, 1916, Andrew Bonar Law announces in the House of Commons.

A British armed merchantman and five Norwegian vessels are reported in London dispatches as having been sunk by German submarines.

The High Commission, representing France, Great Britain, and Russia, announces the raising of the Greek blockade and the purpose of th Entente Powers to safeguard the country's freedom.

In response to Commissioner Root' statement of the position of the Unite States toward Russia, Minister o Foreign Affairs Terestchenko declare that Russia and the United States wil fight together for the "liberty, freedom and happiness of all the world."

It is reported from Amsterdam tha Germany has made a peace-offer t Russia through the Swiss Legation.

A Japanese destroyer while engaged wit a German submarine is torpedoed an seriously damaged. Tokyo reports tha that several of the crew were killed wounded. Cable advices also stat that the Japanese steamship *Tansa*

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TORBENSEN DRIVES *are made to* **LAST.** *Every owner gets a* **GOLD BOND GUARANTEE** *that the I-Beam axles and the spindles will live the life of the truck; and that the internal gears will last at least two years.*

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The Torbensen Internal-Gear Drive axle is a *modern truck* axle *built on these principles.* It is built by TRUCK axle engineers—men who have built *truck* axles for over 15 years and who build *only truck* axles now. Torbensen Drive has two *separate, distinct* parts, with *separate,* distinct *functions.* These two parts, *mechanically,* are joined into a permanently *aligned* unit. One part—the I-Beam—*carries* the *load,* and that's *all.* The other—the differential with its jack-shafts—*drives,* and that's all—and it drives directly *at the wheel* and *near the rim.*

The name *Torbensen* means *Truck Axles.* It has *never* meant anything else. Torbensen Drives are guaranteed to last as long as the truck. They do this because they are correctly designed and *have the stuff in them!* They save gears; they save gas; they save tires; they save wheels, because they are lighter for their strength—because they reduce the strains on driving parts. Torbensen Drive makes the whole truck last longer and give more service.

This is *why* more trucks than ever before will have TORBENSEN Internal-Gear Rear Axle Drives in 1917.

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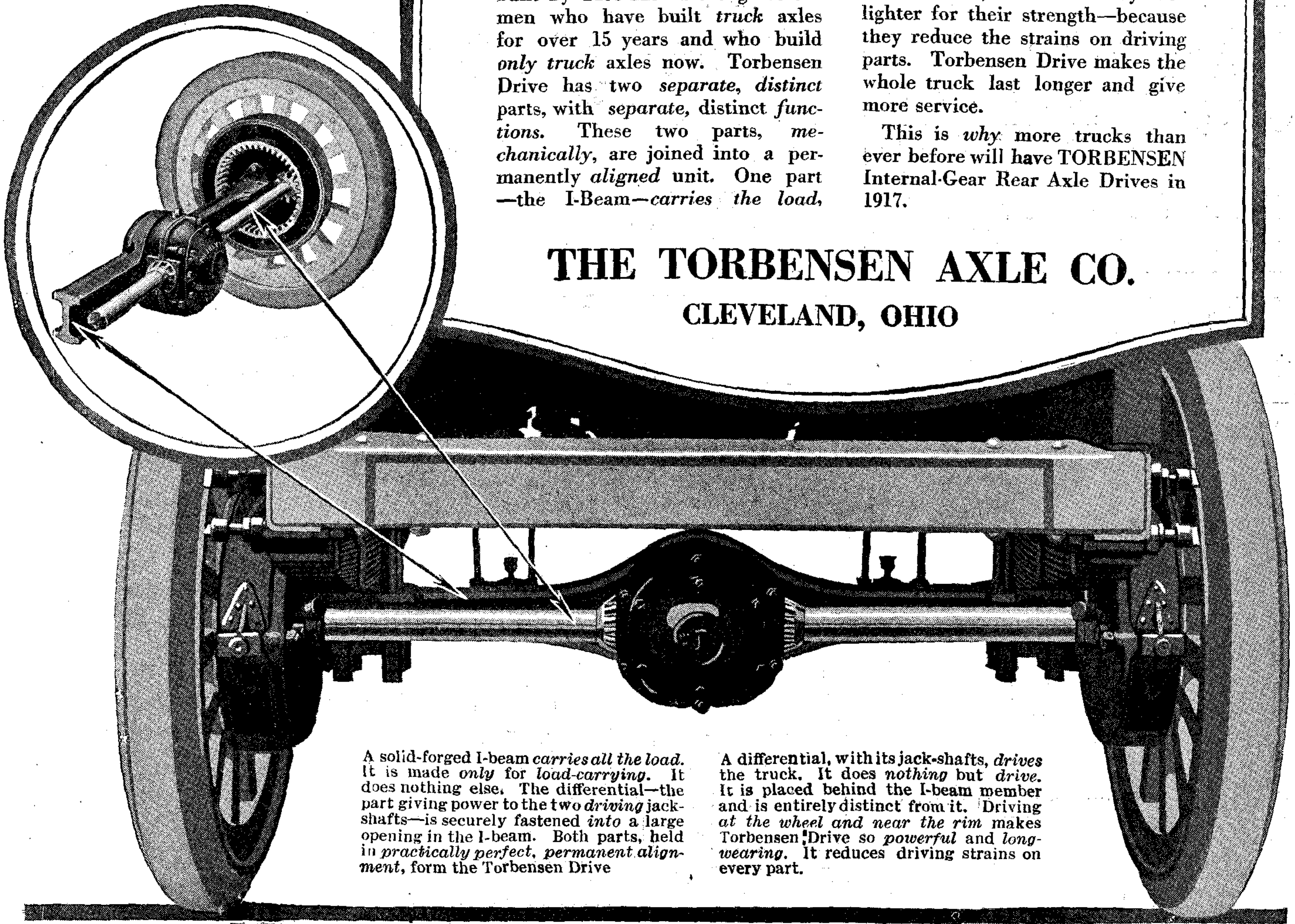

A solid-forged I-beam *carries all the load.* It is made *only* for *load-carrying.* It does nothing else. The differential—the part giving power to the two *driving* jack-shafts—is securely fastened *into* a large opening in the I-beam. Both parts, held in *practically perfect, permanent alignment,* form the Torbensen Drive

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Advertisement

Maru has been sunk by a submarine and her crew of twenty-seven lost.

General Haig reports to London that the British continue to advance on the Belgian front south of Ypres, and that six German airplanes have been brought down in several engagements.

Italians capture the Austrian position on the peak of Corno Cavento, an ice-capped mountain 11,000 feet high in the western Trentino.

June 17.—At a mass-meeting in the London Opera-House, at which the Lord Mayor presides, resolutions are passed demanding immediate reprisals on Germany for recent air-raids over London.

The Russian Duma in secret session resolves upon an immediate offensive, Petrograd reports.

Dr. Ivers, who presided at the courts martial in Belgium and on whose findings hundreds of Belgians were shot or imprisoned by the Germans, is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for extorting $30,000 from the mother of a soldier.

A pilot of the Royal Flying Corps brings down a big German dirigible during an air-raid, London reports. All of the crew were killed.

June 18.—London dispatches indicate that the Government will yield to the demand of the people for air-raid reprisals on Germany.

The British repulse an attempt of the German forces to recapture Infantry Hill on the Arras battle-front. The French occupy a German position with a frontage of one-third of a mile. London reports increased artillery-fire on both fronts.

June 19.—German attacks on the French positions between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet and small posts near St. Quentin are repulsed, the enemy sustaining heavy losses and leaving many prisoners, London hears.

June 20.—Canadian troops capture a nest of trenches which have been the Germans' chief place of shelter between the Canadian lines and Lens, London reports, thus materially assisting the British approach.

The British Admiralty reports for the week ending June 17 show the third highest total in larger ships sunk since the beginning of the submarine warfare. The record is: Ships of more than 1,600 tons, 27; less than 1,600 tons, 5; average number of merchantmen sunk weekly, 29.4; average over 1,600 tons, 20.9.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

June 15.—Naval gunners on the tank steamship *Moreni* meet defeat in an engagement with a German submarine, Washington reports. Four of the crew are killed. The forty-three survivors are picked up by a passing steamer after the tanker is sent to the bottom.

June 17.—Germans attack the French position on the Chemin des Dames, south of Laon, but are driven back after severe fighting, having made but a slight gain.

June 19.—London reports increasing friction between Germany and Austria growing out of the suggestions for German expansion at the close of the war at the expense of Austria.

The German forces at the western end of the Chemin des Dames ridge gain a slight advance on a mile front after an all-night bombardment, reports from London state.

The German night report states that trenches taken by the British east of Monchy, in the battle of June 14, are recaptured.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

June 18.—Declaring that a separate peace with Germany would mean bringing Russia into a new war, Minister of Posts Tsereteli urges renewed activity of the Army.

June 19.—Reports received in Stockholm from Petrograd announce that the people are demanding "bread and peace," and that strikes and plundering are spreading throughout the country.

Classified Columns

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DOMESTIC

June 16.—The trouble growing out of the United States note to China culminates in the refusal of Japan and Great Britain to join with the United States in the proposal concerning Chinese affairs.

The Belgian War Commission, headed by Baron Ludovic Moncheur, formerly Belgian Minister to the United States, arrives safely at New York on the way to Washington.

June 17.—Billy Sunday ends his ten-weeks' campaign in New York and gives the free-will offerings, which amounted to $113,000, to be used for war-charities.

June 18.—In greeting the Belgian War Commission, President Wilson assures them of "America's solemn determination to restore Belgium to her place among nations."

Internal-revenue agents report attempts on the part of munitions-makers to evade the payment of profit taxes. The amount involved is $12,000,000.

June 19.—Secretary McAdoo issues regulations requiring merchant ship-owners to insure officers and men in sums ranging from $1,500 to $5,000 against death, maiming, or capture.

June 20.—Declaring that food valued at $750,000,000 is annually wasted in the United States, the New York State Food Commission advocates a food-conservation campaign.

To avoid coal shortage next winter Government pools of production and distribution and rail and water transportation are recommended to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon of the Crocker Land expedition, reaches New York and confirms the report of the safety of Donald B. MacMillan and his companions marooned at Etah, North Greenland.

Digby Bell, for forty years a noted actor and singer, dies in New York at the age of sixty-eight.

FOREIGN

lune 18.—The new King Alexander of Greece astounds the Allies by issuing a proclamation in which he pledges himself to carry out the policy of his father, the dethroned Constantine.

une 19.—King George requests the Princes of his family who are his subjects, but bear German names and titles, to relinquish them and adopt British surnames.

The House of Commons passes to a final reading the clause in the electoral reform bill declaring for woman's suffrage.

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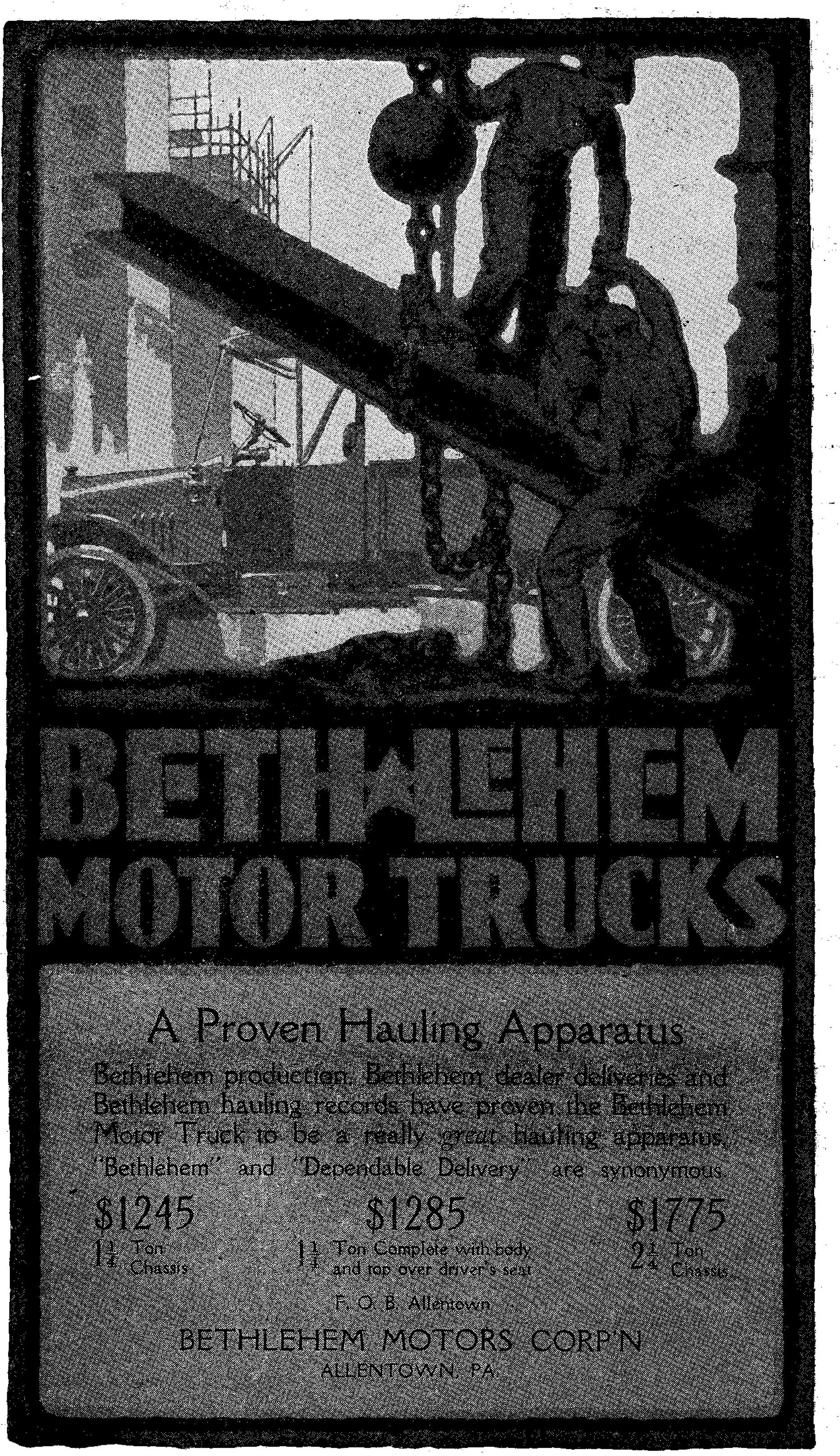
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HYATT ROLLER

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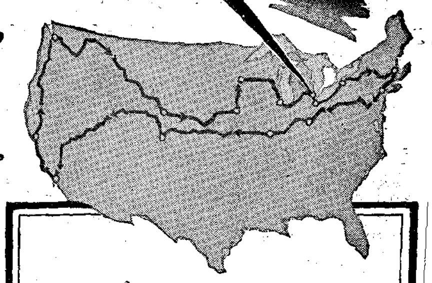
The illustration shows Mayor Marx officiating at the start of the "Hyatt Roller" from the Detroit Athletic Club, on the first lap of its long mileage grind.

The World's Long Distance Car on Another Mileage Marathon



June 4th, this 1909 Buick—still equipped with its original Hyatt Bearings and re-christened "The Hyatt Roller"—left Detroit to make this circuit of the country.

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Butte
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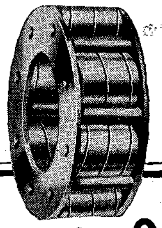
and back to Detroit.

Its coming, and arrival in various cities, will be announced in local newspapers. If you are on the route, watch for the "Hyatt Roller."



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